

**JIZZAX DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
PhD.03/04.06.2020.FIL.113.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

NAVOIY DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA INSTITUTI

BERDIMURATOVA LAZZAT DUYSENOVNA

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI QIZILQUM HUDUDI
TOPONIMLARINING TARIXIY-LINGVISTIK TADQIQI**

10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD) DISSERTATSIYASI
AVTOREFERATI**

Jizzax – 2024

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филологическим наукам**

**Contents of Dissertation Abstract of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in
Philology sciences**

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon ilm-fanida toponimlar masalasi tilshunoslik, geografiya, tarix, etnografiya, sotsiologiya, lingvokulturologiya fanlarining noyob, boy tarixiy, milliy-madaniy, ijtimoiy axborotlarni tashuvchi lisoniy birlik sifatida qaralmoqda. Toponimika sohasida toponimlarning polisonim, komonim, gidronim, agronim kabi turlarining lugʻaviy maʼnoviy, nomlanish, yasalish va tuzilish xususiyatlari borasida muhim amaliy ishlar olib borilmoqda va onomastika doirasidagi tajribalar toʻplanmoqda. Bugungi globallashuv, fanlar integratsiyasi toponimik birliklarning barcha tiplarini toʻplash va ularni nominatsion-motivatsion, etimologik, struktural, areal, qiyosiy-tarixiy, tipologik-tasnifiy, sotsiolingvistik, lingvokulturologik aspektlarda koʻrib chiqish onomastikaning dolzarb masalasiga aylanmoqda.

Dunyoda bugungi toponimika taraqqiyoti kam oʻrganilgan makro va mikrotoponimik koʻlam birliklari tarixiy va lingvistik, zamonaviy aspektlarda tadqiq etilmoqda. Toponimlarning oykonim, gidronim, oronim kabi tarkibiy qismlarini lingvistik paradigmalar asosida oʻrganish, xalqning ijtimoiy hayoti, milliy, etnik, madaniy tarixiy taraqqiyotini yoritishda ahamiyatli ekanligi tilshunoslar tomonidan qayta-qayta taʼkidlanmoqda. Toponimlarning tadqiqi tilning va uning toponimik, jumladan, oronimik tizimining taraqqiyoti hamda lisoniy takomilini, oronimlarning boshqa toponimik birliklar bilan munosabatini, ular mansub hudud dialekti, geografiyasi, tarixi, etnografiyasi, geodeziyasi, flora va faunasi, togʻ turizmiga xos tabiati va boshqa imkoniyatlarini oʻrganish dolzarblik kasb etadi.

Mamlakatimizda keyingi yillarda til, xususan, toponimik siyosatni izchil, mukammal amalga oshirishga yoʻnaltirilgan, zamonaviy taraqqiyot tamoyillari va tilshunoslikning zamonaviy ilmiy paradigmalariga asoslangan yangi tadqiqotlar yaratish ustuvor vazifa etib belgilanganki, bu millatimiz ravnaqi uchun muhim omillardandir. “Vatanimizning qadimiy va boy tarixini oʻrganish, bu borada ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini kuchaytirish, gumanitar soha olimlari faoliyatini har tomonlama qoʻllab-quvvatlashimiz lozim”¹. Bu borada Navoiy viloyati Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining tarixiy-lingvistik, nominatsion-motivatsion, etimologik, derivatsion xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish va tasniflash hamda tavsiflash, shu asosida oʻzbek toponimikasini ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar va amaliy talqinlar bilan boyitish ayni kun zaruratidir.

Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son “Oliy taʼlim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”, 2017-yil 28-iyuldagi PQ-3160-son “Maʼnaviy-maʼrifiy ishlar samaradorligini oshirish va sohani rivojlantirishni yangi bosqichga koʻtarish toʻgʻrisida”gi qarorlari, 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son “Oʻzbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda oʻzbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”, 2020-yil 29-oktabrdagi PF-6097-son

¹ Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi. –Toshkent: Oʻzbekiston, 2018. – B. 22.

“Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”, 2023-yil 12-sentabrdagi PF-158-son “O‘zbekiston – 2030 strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya ilmiy natijalari ma’lum darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish”ning ustuvor yo‘nalishi bilan bog‘liq.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida H.A.Smit, A.L.Dauzat, G.J.Kopley, G.V.Lemon, V.Pizani kabilarning ilmiy izlanishlari toponimikaning fan sifatida shakllanishi tamoyillari yuzasidan alohida o‘ziga xos ko‘rsatkichga ega.

Toponimik tadqiqotlarga qiziqish rus ilm-fanida XIX asrda paydo bo‘ldi va V.A.Vostokov, N.N.Nadejdina, V.V.Radlov, N.Y.Danilevskiy, Y.K.Grot va boshqalarning ishlarida namoyon etildi. Sobiq Sovet hukumatining dastlabki yillarida bu qiziqish A.I.Sobolevskiy, V.P.Semyonov Tyan-Shanskiy, V.B.Shostakovich, P.L.Mashtakova, N.Ya.Marr, A.M.Selisev ishlarining dunyoga kelishiga sababchi bo‘ldi. Ikkinchi jahon urushidan keyin tarixiy va toponimik tavsifdagi yirik asarlar nashr etildi. Bu davrda toponimika fan sifatida shakllandi, uni tadqiq qilish usullari belgilandi, nazariy muammolar ishlab chiqildi. Ushbu olimlar asarlari turkiy toponimiyasi bo‘yicha ham bir qator tadqiqotlarning asosiga, jumladan, Sh.K.Qonkashbayev, A.A.Abduraxmanov, S.Ataniyazov, Sh.I.Yuzbashev, S.M.Molla-zade, S.Umurzakov asarlari diqqatga sazovor.

Mamlakatimizda onomastik birliklarni tadqiq etish, ularni tarixiy-lisoniy, leksik-semantik, etnogeografik, sotsiopragmatik, grammatik va lingvokulturologik, paradigmatik va sintagmatik yondashuvlar uyg‘unligida o‘rganish ommalashmoqda. XX asrning ikkinchi yarmi hamda mustaqillik yillarida toponimlarning lisoniy tizimdagi funksional-semantik taraqqiyoti, shakllanishi, qo‘llanish jarayonidagi ahamiyati, nom yasalishi bilan bog‘liq xususiyatlarini aniqlash borasida tilshunoslik, tarix, geografiya fanlari uyg‘unligida ko‘plab ilmiy fundamental tadqiqotlar amalga oshirildi, lug‘atlar yaratildi, nomzodlik va doktorlik ishlari himoya qilindi. Jumladan, o‘zbek toponimikasi ilmiy nazariy asoslarining ishlab chiqilishida E.Begmatov, T.Nafasov, Sh.Qodirova, Ya.Xujamberdiyev, O.S.Gubayeva, T.Rahmatov, J.Latipov, N.Oxunov, Q.Xurramov, L.Karimova, S.N.Nayimov, Z.Do‘simov, X.Xolmo‘minov, B.O‘rinboyev, A.Muhammadjonov, A.Otajonova, T.D.Enazarov, S.N.Ahmedov, Sh.A.Temirov, I.Xolmurotov, N.Ganiyev, U.S.Turdimurodov² va boshqa

² Бегматов Э. Ўзбек тили антропонимикаси: Филол.фан. номз...дисс. – Тошкент, 1965.; Нафасов Т. Қашқадарё область топонимлари: Филол.фан. номз...дисс.. – Тошкент, 1968.; Кадырова Ш. М. Микротопонимы Ташкента: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1970.; Хужамбердиев Я. Историко-этимологическое исследование топонимики Сурхандарьинской области Узбекской ССР: Автореф.дисс. ...канд.филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1973.; Губаева О.С. Этнонимы в топонимии Ферганской долины: Автореф. дисс. ...канд.филол.наук. – М., 1973.; Рахматов Т. Топонимия города Самарканда и его окрестностей: Автореф.дисс.... канд.филол.наук. –М., 1973; Латипов Ж. Марғилон шаҳри ва унинг атрофи

olimlarning xizmatlari katta bo'ldi. Ularning nazariy, tarixiy-lingvistik hamda lingvoonomastik, lingvokulturologik, etimologik tahlil masalalarida olib borgan ko'lamli tadqiqot ishlariga bag'ishlangan maqola, monografiya va dissertatsiyalari muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Keyingi yillarda toponimlarning tilshunoslik, tarix, geografiya fanlari nuqtayi nazaridan tadqiqi borasida bir qator ilmiy ishlar amalga oshirildi va bir qancha nomzodlik, doktorlik dissertatsiyalari himoya qilindi. Ularda o'zbek onomastik terminlari, toponimlari lingvistik aspektda tahlil etildi. Hozirgi kunda o'zbek toponimikasining taraqqiyoti me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar asosida tizimlashtirilgan³.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi Navoiy davlat pedagogika institutining "O'zbek tili birliklarining funksional pragmatik va semantik-uslubiy tahlili (sinxron va diaxron aspektda)" mavzusidagi ilmiy yo'nalish doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi: Qizilqum hududi onomastik birliklari tizimini tasvirlash va tadqiq etish, ya'ni hududning umumturkiy toponimlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

Qizilqum hududida mavjud bo'lgan barcha toponimik birliklarni yig'ish va yaxlit bir tizimga keltirib, ularni leksik-semantik guruhlarga ajratish hamda nomlarning grammatik tuzilishi va struktural modellarini aniqlash;

hudud toponimlarining yasaliş usullarini o'rganish, ularning yuzaga kelishi, shakllanishi uchun asos bo'lgan lisoniy va nolisoniy omillarini asoslash;

hudud toponimlarining yuzaga kelishida toponimik aniqlagichlarning o'rnini aniqlash va ularning funksional-semantik xususiyatlarini ochib berish;

топонимияси: Филол.фан. номз...дисс.. –Тошкент, 1975.; Охунов Н. Топонимия Кокандской группы районов: Автореф.дисс... канд.филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1978; Хуррамов К. Узбекские географические термины, обозначающие рельеф Южного Узбекистана: Автореф.дисс...канд.филол.наук. –Ташкент, 1981; Каримова Л. Ўзбек тилида топонимларнинг ўрганилиши. – Тошкент: Фан, 1982.; Найимов С.Н. Ойконимы Бухарской области: автореф. дисс. ...канд.филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1984.; Дўсимов З. Хоразм топонимлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1985.; Холмўминов Х. Бойсун район микротопонимларининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. Ўзбек тилининг лексик-грамматик хусусиятлари. Илмий мақолалар тўплами. – Тошкент, 1988. –Б.73-75.; Ўринбоев Б. Жиззах вилояти топонимлари. – Жиззах, 1992.; Ўринбоев Б.Самарқанд вилояти топонимларининг изоҳи. – Самарқанд, 1997.; Муҳаммаджонов А. Жой номлари – тарихий манбадир. Илмий-амалий конференция докладлари тезислари. – Тошкент, 1994. –Б.15-17.; Отажонова А. Хоразм этнотопонимлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1997.; Эназаров Т.Д. Ўзбекистон топонимлари: луғавий асослари ва этимологик тадқиқи йўллари. Филол.фан. д-ри...дисс. автореф. - Тошкент, 2006.; Ахмедов С.Н. Жиззах вилояти топонимларининг семантик хусусиятлари. Филол.фан.б.фалс.док. ...дисс.автореф. – Самарқанд, 2019.; Темиров Ш.А. Самарқанд вилояти оронимларининг лисоний тадқиқи. Филол.фан.б.фалс.док. ...дисс.автореф. – Самарқанд, 2019.; Холмуратов И.О. Жанубий Қорақалпоғистон ойконимларининг лисоний тадқиқи. Филол.фан.б.фалс.док. ...дисс.автореф. – Бухоро, 2020. – 20 б.; Ганиев Н.У. Навоий вилояти Қизилтепа тумани топонимларининг этимологик ва когнитив тадқиқи. Филол.фан.б.фалс.док. ...дисс.автореф. – Жиззах, 2022.; Turdimurodov U.S. Xatirchi tumani toponimlarining leksik-grammatik va etimologik tadqiqi. Filol.fan.b.fals.dok... diss. avtoref. – Samarqand, 2023.

³ 1996 йил 31 майдаги "Ўзбекистон Республикасидаги маъмурий-худудий birlikлар, аҳоли пунктлари, ташкилотлар ва бошқа топонимик объектларининг номларини тартибга солиш тўғрисида"ги 203-сонли қарор; 1996 йил 30 августдаги "Ўзбекистон Республикасидаги маъмурий-худудий тузилиш, топонимик объектларга ном бериш ва уларнинг номларини ўзгартириш масалаларини ҳал этиш тартиби тўғрисида"ги қонун; 2004 йил 11 августдаги "Ўзбекистон Республикасидаги маъмурий-худудий birlikлар, аҳоли пунктлари, ташкилотларга ва бошқа топонимик объектларига ном бериш ишларини тартибга солиш тўғрисида"ги 383-сонли қарор; Ўзбекистон Республикасининг "Географик объектларнинг номлари тўғрисида"ги қонуни / Халқ сўзи, 2011, 13 октябрь, № 198. – Б.1

hudud toponimlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilish va ularning umumiy hamda xususiy jihatlarni aniqlash;

hudud toponimlari doirasida o'ziga xos tavsifga ega nomlarning etimologik xususiyatlarini ochib berish.

Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida tarixiy, geografik asarlar, toponimik lug'atlardan hamda ekspeditsiyalar jarayonida to'plangan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qizilqum hududining 1136 ta toponimik birliklari tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining nominatsion-motivatsion, lug'aviy-ma'naviy xususiyatlari, tuzilish va yasalish modellari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda lingvistik tavsiflash, nominatsion-motivatsion, lug'aviy-ma'naviy, qiyosiy-tarixiy, etimologik, struktural, areal, tipologik-tasnifiy, sotsiolingvistik tahlil metodlaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining oykonim, gidronim, oronim, nekronim, agroonim, dromonim kabi semantik guruhlariga mansub obyektlarning atalishida urug', antroponim, fitotoponim, zoonim kabi nomlarining motivlanishi *Oyko'nek, Teleu, Keneges* (urug' nomlari), *Jing'ildi, Shengeldi, Ajiriqli* (o'simlik nomlari), *Qulanqoq, Ot quduq, Oqbo'ta* (hayvon nomlari) *Xolmurodqazg'on, Utamurod, Eltoy* (antroponim nomlari) kabi toponimlar misolida asoslangan;

Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining yasalishida kompozitsiya, onomastik konversiya usullarining faolligi hamda affiksatsiya usuli nafaolligi *Ajiriqli, Qog'a+li, Tuya+chi* (affiksatsiya usuli), *Yassi+kechuv, Kampir+soy, Ming+bulaq* (kompozitsiya usuli), *Tepa, Koriz* (onomastik konversiya usuli) kabi toponimlar asosida isbotlangan;

Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining nomlanishida qishloq, ovul, rabot, quduq, buloq, soy, tog', tepa, jar, bel kabi toponimik aniqlagichlarning semantik vazifalari *Xo'jaovul* (ovul), *Qumrabot* (rabot), *Qoraquduq* (quduq) *Oydinbuloq* (buloq), *Oqsoy* (soy), *Bo'kantov* (tog'), *Uchtepa* (tepa), *Oqjar* (jar), *Saribel* (bel) singari nomlar asosida dalillangan;

Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining lingvistik strukturasi tub, affiksli, qo'shma, toponimik aniqlagichli, murakkab tarkibli toponimlarga ajratilgan va ular orasidan Konimex, Ko'kcha, Kengsoy, Qumrabot, Chordara kabi nomlarning etimologiyasi aniqlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijasi quyidagilardan iborat:

hudud etnonimlarining semantik tabiati va tarixiy-lingvistik tahlili etnonimlarning til va milliy ma'naviy birlik sifatida o'rganilishi uchun ilmiy-nazariy asos vazifasini bajarishi, etnolingvistika, onomastika, dialektologiya, toponimika kabi fanlar bo'yicha darslik, o'quv qo'llanmalarining yaratilishiga muhim manba bo'lishi asoslangan;

tadqiqot davomida olib borilgan toponimik ekspeditsiyalar natijasida to'plangan materiallar asosida "Qizilqum hududidagi joy nomlari"ning lingvistik bazasi yaratilgan;

toponimlar tadqiqi asosida chiqarilgan xulosalar o'zbek tilining hududiy lug'aviy birliklari tahlili asosidagi yangi tadqiqotlarning yaratilishi uchun xizmat qilishi dalillangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi chiqarilgan xulosalarning qat'iyligi, ularni dalillovchi ma'lumotlarning rasmiy manbalardan olinganligi, to'plangan materiallar tahlilining ilmiy va metodologik jihatdan asoslanganligi, nazariy xulosa va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, tadqiqot natijalarining miqdor va sifat jihatidan ta'minlanganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundaki, dissertatsiyada o'zbek tili onomastikasini mikrotoponimiya haqidagi ilmiy qarashlar bilan boyitib, toponomik arealdagi ijtimoiy, lisoniy, tarixiy, geografik o'zgarishlarni kuzatish imkonini beradi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, tadqiqot materiallari, natija va xulosalari onomastika, geografiya fanlarini o'qitishda, o'zbek tili onomastikasi, leksikologiyasi bo'yicha darsliklar, metodik qo'llanmalar yozishda, o'zbek tilining milliy va geografik ensiklopedik lug'atlarini boyitishda, bakalavriat va magistratura ta'lim yo'nalishlarida maxsus kurs, maxsus seminarlar o'tishda manba vazifasini bajarishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining tarixiy-lingvistik tadqiqi yuzasidan olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining oykonim, gidronim, oronim, nekronim, agroonim, dromonim kabi semantik guruhlariga mansub obektlarning atalishida urug', antroponim, fitotoponim, zoonim kabi nomlarining motivlanishi Oyko'nek, Teleu, KeneGES (urug' nomlari), Jing'ildi, Shengeldi, Ajiriqli (o'simlik nomlari), Qulanqoq, Ot quduq, Oqbo'ta (hayvon nomlari) Xolmurodqazg'on, Utamurod, Eltoy (antroponim nomlari) kabi toponimlar tahlili asosida olingan xulosalardan 2017-2020-yillardagi 2016-09081165532 raqamli "Qoraqolpoq tilining yangi alfaviti va imlo qoidalariga muvofiq ona tili va adabiyotini rivojlantirish metodikasi" mavzusidagi fundamental loyihasini amalga oshirishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston pedagogika Fanlari ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti Qoraqalpogiston filialining 2024-yil 8-maydagi 181-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada fundamental ilmiy loyihaning nazariy qismining yangi ilmiy fikrlar, g'oyalar bilan boyitilishiga erishilgan;

Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining yasalishida kompozisiya, onomastik konversiya usullarining faolligi hamda affiksatsiya usuli nafaolligi Ajiriqli+li, Qog'a+li, Tuya+chi (affiksatsiya usuli), Yassi+kechuv, Kampir+soy, Ming+bulaq (kompozisiya usuli), Tapa, Koriz (onomastik konversiya usuli) kabi toponimlar asosida chiqarilgan xulosalardan 2022-2024-yillarda bajarilgan IL-402104209. "Axborot-qidiruv tizimlari (Google, Yandex, Google translate) uchun avtomatik ishlov berish vositasi – o'zbek tilining morfoleksikoni va morfologik analizatori dasturiy vositasini yaratish" mavzusidagi amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining

2024-yil 1-maydagi 04/1-1142-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada loyihaning ilmiy xulosalar, dalillar bilan boyitilishiga erishilgan;

Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining nomlanishida qishloq, ovul, rabot, quduq, buloq, soy, tog', tepa, jar, bel kabi toponimik aniqlagichlarning semantik vazifalari Xo'jaovul (ovul), Qumrabot (rabot), Qoraquduq (quduq) Oydinbuloq (buloq), Oqsoy (soy), Bo'kantov (tog'), Uchtepa (tepa), Oqjar (jar), Saribel (bel) singari nomlar asosida dalillanganligi to'g'risidagi xulosalardan 2017-2020-yillardagi 2016-09081165532 raqamli "Qoraqolpoq tilining yangi alfaviti va imlo qoidalariga muvofiq ona tili va adabiyotini rivojlantirish metodikasi" mavzusidagi fundamental loyihasini amalga oshirishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston pedagogika Fanlari ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti Qoraqalpogiston filialining 2024-yil 8-maydagi 181-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada fundamental loyihaning ilmiy-nazariy faktlar bilan boyitilishiga erishilgan;

Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining lingvistik strukturasi tub, affiksli, qo'shma, toponimik aniqlagichli, murakkab tarkibli toponimlarga ajratilgan va ular orasidan Konimex, Ko'kcha, Kengsoy, Qumrabot, Chordara kabi nomlarning etimologiyasi to'g'risidagi xulosalardan 2022-2024-yillarda bajarilgan IL-402104209. "Axborot-qidiruv tizimlari (Google, Yandex, Google translate) uchun avtomatik ishlov berish vositasi – o'zbek tilining morfoleksikoni va morfologik analizatori dasturiy vositasini yaratish" mavzusidagi amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 1-maydagi 04/1-1142-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada amaliy loyiha Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining lingvistik strukturasi borasidagi mulohazalar bilan boyitilishiga erishilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 6 ta ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda, jumladan, 4 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokama qilingan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinishi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 14 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalarning asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 8 ta, jumladan, 4 ta respublika hamda 4 ta xorijiy jurnallarda maqola nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya tarkibi kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovalardan iborat. Ishning umumiy hajmi 133 betni tashkil etdi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning kirish qismida tadqiqotning dolzarbligi, tadqiqot maqsadi, vazifalari, obykti va predmeti, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi hamda amaliy natijalari, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi asoslangan, ularning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Shuningdek, olingan natijalarning amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, aprobatsiyasi, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va e'lon qilingan ishlar bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi “**Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining leksik-semantik guruhlari**” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, Qizilqum hududi mikrotoponimiyasi etnomuloqot hududi hisoblanib, bu hududda etnoslar orasidagi aloqalar birmuncha qizg‘in kechganligi, etnik xilma-xillikni tashkil etgan “etnomuloqot maydoni” haqida fikr bildirilgan. Mazkur bobning “*Oykonimlarning yaralishida tabiiy-geografik belgi-xususiyatlar*” deb nomlangan birinchi faslida Qizilqum hududi umumturkiy toponimlarining leksik-semantik tahlili turli xildagi geografik nomlarning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi, toponim yaratish usullarining birligi, barcha turlar uchun ma’lum toponim yaratuvchi elementlarning o‘ziga xosligi to‘g‘risidagi fikrni to‘liq tasdiqlaydi. Tadqiq etilgan hududning fizik-geografik sharoitlaridan kelib chiqib, aholi punktlarining paydo bo‘lishi, asosan, qadim davrlardan suv havzalarining mavjudligi bilan bog‘liq hisoblanadi.

Qizilqum hududidagi hozirgi zamon joy nomlarining asosiy qismi etimologik muvofiqlikka ega, ya’ni ular etimologik jihatdan shaffof, nominativ nuqtayi nazardan tadqiq-tahlil jarayoni o‘ziga xos murakkablikni talab qilmaydi. Ammo hududda kelib chiqish tarixi yo‘qolgan va semantikasi noaniq bo‘lgan qadimgi toponimlarning yirik qatlami mavjud. Bu qatlam etimologik va semantik tahlil jihatidan alohida e’tiborni talab qiladi. Bunday toponimlarga quyidagi nomlarni kiritish mumkin: Bo‘kantov, Quljuqtov, Yassikeshu//Yassikechuv, Konimex (Kenimex) va boshqalar.

Tarkibiy jihatdan Qizilqum hududi toponimlari etnonim va antroponimlarga asoslanadi. Turkiy toponimikada miqdor jihatdan asosiy o‘rinni etnotoponimlar egallab, antropotoponimlar esa qadim davrda paydo bo‘lgan. Bundan tashqari, o‘rganilayotgan hudud oykonimlari orasida apellyativ leksikadan vujudga kelgan shakllanishlar ham uchraydi. Bular, asosan, rus yoki internatsional so‘zlardan kelib chiqqan toponimlardir. Masalan, Rudniy, Kommunizm, Avangard va h.k. V.A.Juchkevich ta’rifiga ko‘ra, bu jarayon geografik nomning abstraktsiyasi, individuallasuvi va umumlashtirilishi tufayli kuzatiladi⁴.

Elatlar tomonidan ma’lum bir hududga egalik qilish ba’zi geografik nomlarda o‘z aksini topgan. Demak, etnik nomlar muayyan joy, aholi punktining geografik-fizik obyektining ifodasi sifatida qaralishi kerak. Toponimist olim E.M.Pospelov fikricha, ko‘chmanchi chorvachilikda qishki va yozgi yaylovlar ma’lum bir urug‘ nomiga berilgan, keyinchalik o‘sha urug‘ning nomi o‘sha joylar nomiga aylangan. Masalan, Qizilqumdagi Sarbastepa, Qorasaqal qudug‘i, Shobanqazg‘an qudug‘i, Qoratoqa qudug‘i, Ko‘nek qudug‘i, Ayuteren, Navoiy shahri atrofida Nayman, Jalayir, Uyrot, Do‘rman, Arg‘in, Muyten qishloqlari va b.

Elatlarning biron-bir joyda yashashi to‘g‘risida geografik nomlardan biz ma’lumot olamiz. Shuning uchun etnik nomlar ba’zi bir joylarning geografik, fizik obyektining joy nomi ko‘rinishi sifatida qarashimiz kerak. Toponimist olim E.M.Pospelovning bu masala bo‘yicha fikriga ko‘ra, elat nomi ko‘chmanchi xalqlarning qishki va yozgi chorvachiligi bilan bog‘liq. Keyinchalik qishloqlarga (ovullarga) ham shunday nom berishgan. Jumladan, *Oyko‘nek ovuli*. Pastlikda qazilgan quduq, Ko‘nek urug‘ining nomi bilan atalib, shu urug‘ nomiga qo‘yilgan.

⁴Жучкевич В.А. Общая топонимика, – Минск: Высшая школа, 1968., – 432 с.

Bu quduq Uzunquduq ovuliga boradigan tosh yo‘l bilan yurganda, Navoiy temiryo‘lini kesib o‘tadigan 8 km narida joylashgan qishloq nomi.

Oyko‘nek ovuli – qaratqich-qaralmish, aniqlovchili birikma, tobelanish moslashuv: to‘liq moslashuv, ot+ot, vositasi – formal-grammatik vosita: belgisiz kelishik va belgili egalik, otl birikma, sodda birikma.

Teleu ovuli. Konimexdan Sho‘rko‘lga boradigan yo‘lning o‘ng tarafida joylashgan ovul. Bu qishloqda Teleu urug‘ining avlodlari yashaydi.

Teleu ovuli – qaratqich-qaralmish, aniqlovchili birikma, tobelanish moslashuv: to‘liq moslashuv, ot+ot, vositasi – formal-grammatik vosita: belgisiz kelishik va belgili egalik, otl birikma, sodda birikma.

Sho‘rko‘l ovuli. Sho‘rko‘l avval Qatag‘on ovuli deb atalgan. Qatag‘onlar O‘rta Osiyoda makon etgan qadimgi elatlarning biri. Rashiddinning “Jome at-tavorix” kitobida Qatag‘onlar “Xatakin” deb atalgan.

Sho‘rko‘l – Ushbu toponim *sho‘r+ko‘l* shaklida sifat+ot so‘zlarining birikmasidan yasalgan bo‘lib, *sho‘r* – tobe so‘z, *ko‘l* – hokim so‘z, atributiv munosabat: aniqlovchi+aniqlanmish – sifatlovchi+sifatlanmish, aniqlovchili birikma, tobelanish, bitishuv, sifat+ot, pozitsion vosita, otl birikma.

Qizilqum hududi toponimik tizimining bo‘laklaridan biri fitotoponim bo‘lib hisoblanadi. Bu nomlar hududning florasini bilan chambarchas bog‘liq. Biologik jihatdan bu yerda o‘sadigan o‘simliklar efemerlar va efemeroitlar deb nomlanadi.

Qizilqum hududida vaqti-vaqti bilan tabiat o‘zgarib turgan. Masalan, Qizilqumda suvli joylar ko‘p bo‘lgan. Shu sababli hudud kengliklarida katta to‘qaylar bo‘lgan bo‘lib, bu to‘g‘risida joy nomlari dalolat beradi. Masalan, *Jing‘ildi* nomi cho‘l joylarda o‘sadigan Jing‘il o‘simligiga bog‘liq holda paydo bo‘lgan joy nomi. *Jing‘ildi*, ya‘ni jing‘il + li – o‘simlik nomini bildiruvchi so‘zga –li sifat yasovchi qo‘shimcha birikishi natijasida joyga nisbatan xususiyatni ifodalovchi toponim hosil qilingan, hudud dialektidan kelib chiqib –li yasovchi qo‘shimcha –di tarzida talaffuz etilgan, natijada jing‘il + li >+di // Jing‘ildi nomi hosil bo‘lgan hamda Jing‘ildi toponimi vujudga kelgan.

Gujimditov Zarafshondan Besapanga qarab tushgan yo‘ldan 20 chaqirim chap tomonda joylashgan tog‘. *Gujimditov* nomi Gujim degan qora yog‘och (qayrag‘och)ning nomi bilan bog‘liq, ya‘ni gujum + li – o‘simlik nomini bildiruvchi so‘zga –li sifat yasovchi qo‘shimcha birikishi natijasida joyga nisbatan xususiyatni ifodalovchi toponim hosil qilingan, hudud dialektidan kelib chiqib –li yasovchi qo‘shimcha –di tarzida talaffuz etilgan, natijada gujum + li >+di // gujumdi nomi hosil bo‘lgan, joyga nisbatan tog‘>tov (bunda ham fonetik o‘zgarish yuz bergan: g‘>v) aniqlagichi asosida Gujumditov toponimi vujudga kelgan.

Bobning ikkinchi “*Gidronimlar va antropogidronimlarning etimologik tahlili*” faslida toponimlarning bir turi bo‘lgan gidronimlar xalq tarixi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, milliy tilning, xalq ijtimoiy hayoti, madaniyati va ma‘naviyatining o‘ziga xos qirralarini ifoda etuvchi lisoniy qatlam ekanligiga e‘tibor qaratilgan.

Qizilqum hududida aholi punktlarining paydo bo‘lishi va cho‘lning ayrim hududlarida sug‘orish tizimi (daryo, ko‘l, soy, koriz, quduq, qoq) bilan bog‘liq joy nomlarining vujudga kelishida hududning fizik-geografik xususiyatlari toponimik tizimning shakllanish jarayonida muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Tadqiq etilayotgan hudud gidronimlarining nominatsiya xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda, ular asosan, kelib chiqishi antroponimik, fitogidronimlar va zoogidronimlar ham borligini ko'rsatadi. Qizilqum hududining aksariyat qismini antroponimik kelib chiqishga ega gidronimlar egallaydi. Bu tabiiy, chunki suvsiz cho'l yerlarning o'zlashtirilishi inson faoliyati bilan bevosita bog'liq edi. Masalan, quduq nomlari gidronimlarning asosiy qismini antropogidronimlar tashkil etadi. Suvsiz cho'ldagi quduqlar hayot uchun muhim bo'lgan obyektlar edi. Mazkur omil sababli quduq nomi quduq atrofida paydo bo'lgan aholi punkti nomi bilan almashtirilgan. Shu tariqa gidronim-oykonim transonimizatsiyasi kuzatiladi va antropogidronimlar paydo bo'ladi.

Antropogidronimlar shaxs nomlari asosida vujudga kelgan suv obyektlari: soy, ariq, buloq, quduq, hovuz, ko'l va boshqalarning atoqli otlaridir⁵. Bunday nomlar kishilarning suv obyekti bilan munosabatini – unga egalik, barpo etganlik kabi dalillar asosida motivlanganligi, atalganligini ifoda qiladi⁶. Masalan, Kenbay quduq, Xolmurodqazg'on, Sarbay qazdirg'on quduq, Sarbay qazg'on munara, Muxammedjon quduq, Buzaubay quduq, Musirep quduq va shu kabilar.

Qizilqum gidronimlari ushbu hudud toponimiyasida muhim o'rin egallaydi.

Daryo. Bu eron tilidan olingan bo'lib, "dengiz, katta daryo" ma'nosini bildiradi. E.M.Murzayev ushbu atamani Osiyo va Indoneziyaning ko'pgina gidronimlari tarkibida qayd etgan. Turkiy tillarda "daryo, katta daryo" ma'nosida qo'llaniladi. Qizilqum hududi toponimiyasida ikkita gidronim–Sirdaryo va Qizildaryo komponenti mavjud.

Sirdaryo. U o'rganilayotgan hududning va butun O'rta Osiyoning asosiy suv arteriyasi hisoblanadi. Ma'lumki, Sirdaryo haqidagi ma'lumotlar ko'plab sayyoh va mahalliy tarixchi mualliflarning asarida uchraydi. Sirdaryo gidronimi dastlab Rim tarixchisi Pliniy asarida (milodning I asri) "Silis" shaklida uchraydi⁷. E.Safoyeva va I.Shoyimardonovlarning ko'rsatishicha, Silis "sarmat", "sar", "sir" so'zlari bilan asosdosh (o'zakdosh) bo'lib, hammasi shu daryo bo'ylarida istiqomat qilgan sart nomli qabilaga aloqador. V.V.Bartold, S.G.Klyashtorniy, H.Hasanovlar ham Silis, Sir aynan bir so'z deb biladilar. Demak, Silis, Sir bir so'zning fonetik variantlaridir.

Qizildaryo – bu Sirdaryoning qurib qolgan tarmoqlardan birining o'zani. Hozirgi vaqtda Arnasoy ko'llarining suvlari bilan to'lgan. V.Sh.Karabayev fikriga ko'ra, "Qizilqum qumlari Sirdaryodan suv olgan Qarg'ali darasi yaqinida joylashgan yirik qurigan o'zanga to'g'ri keldi, u janubga qarab qariyb 20 chaqirim masofaga cho'zilgan. Ayrim hududlarda torayib, keyin esa yana kengayib Nurota tog' tizmasiga qarab janubiy g'arbga burilgan"⁸.

Ko'l. Ko'l – kelib chiqishi turkiy so'z. Yozma manbalarning ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, turkiy tillarda u qadim zamonlardan qo'llaniladi. Gidronimik atama sifatida mo'g'ul, hind-eron va kavkaz tillarida ham qo'llaniladi. Jumladan, Sho'rko'l.

⁵ Охунов Н. Антропотопонимлар ва уларнинг ясалиши //Тил ва адабиёт таълими. 2005. – №1. – Б.92

⁶ Улуков Н. Ўзбек тили гидронимларининг тарихий-лосоний тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. –Тошкент, 2010. –Б.162

⁷ Плиний Старший Естественная история Книга II Вып.3.Сборник статей. Наука, Москва, 2007. С.287-366

⁸ Древнетюркский словарь / ред. В.М. Наделяев, Д.М. Насилов, Э.Р. Тенишев, А.М. Щербак. Ленинград: Наука, 1969,677 с.

Soy. Soy atamasi – O‘rta Osiyo gidronimlarining tarkibidagi eng unumdorlardan biri. Soylar, ko‘pincha, tog‘tagi hududlarida joylashadi. Tadqiq etilgan hududda soy atamali gidronimlar ancha kamroq. Bu, asosan, tekislik hududi ulkanligi bilan tushuntiriladi. Jumladan, Sarmishsoy, Kampirsoy, Oqsoy, Yelsoy, Qayroqlisoy.

Arnasoy. Jizzax viloyati hududida joylashgan. Arnasoy gidronimidan yangi nomlar hosil bo‘lgan: Arnasoy ko‘llari, Arnasoy tumani, Arnasoy qishlog‘i, Arnasoy qo‘rg‘oni va boshqalar.

Arnasoy – Qizilqum cho‘llariga tutashgan Murzacho‘lning shimoli-g‘arbiy qismidagi pastliklar, hozirda suv bilan to‘ldirilgan. *Arna* – “jarlik”, “kanal”, “soylik”, “jar”, “*arna*” so‘zi juda qadimgi. *Arna* – daryodan hosil bo‘lgan kanal⁹. Shuningdek, “arna” atamasining etimologiyasi to‘g‘risida E.V.Sevortyan quyidagilarni yozgan: 1. ariq – (ko‘plab turkiy tillarda) sug‘orish kanali. ariq – umumiy ma‘nosi oqib chiqmoq, singmoq (suv to‘g‘risida)... arna- (/-(aftidan, -ardan – iga medial shakldan, ya‘ni arin+a). “Kanal”, “daryo irmog‘i”¹⁰.

Oqsoy – Qizilqum hududidagi Nurmaxan qishlog‘ining sharqida joylashgan, Oqsoyda bir metr balandlikda o‘sovchi Aqbas nomli o‘simlik ko‘p o‘sganligi sababli bu soyning nomi “Oqsoy” deb nomlangan.

Yelsoy – Uchquduq shahrining shimoliy sharqida joylashgan, bu soyda doimiy kuchli shamol bo‘lib turgani uchun mahalliy aholi bu soy nomini “Jelsoy” deb atashgan.

Qududq – xalq geografik atamasi sifatida butun Markaziy Osiyo gidronimlari tarkibida keng tarqalgan. Gidronimlarning aksariyat qatori mazkur gidronimik atamalar yordamida yaratilgan. E.Murzayev bu haqida shunday deb yozadi: “...atama Ukraina janubidan Sharqiy Sibirgacha bo‘lgan kengliklarga yoyiladi. Povolje, Qrim, Shimoliy Kavkazning rus lahjalarida ma‘lum”. “Qududq” atamasining kelib chiqishi turkiy qatlamga mansub. Kuzatishlarimizga ko‘ra, quduq atamasi Qizilqum hududi gidronimlari tarkibida eng ko‘p ifodalangan bo‘lib, hozirgi vaqtda sun‘iy 316 ta suv havzalarini va ushbu obyektlarning 316 ta til belgilarini aniqladik.

Oyko‘nek quduq Ko‘nek urug‘ining nomi bilan atalgan. Quduq Zarafshon shahridan Uzunquduq ovuliga boradigan yo‘l bilan harakatlanayotgan Navoiy-Uchquduq temiryo‘lini kesib o‘tishda joylashgan. Hozirgi paytda u yerda aholi yashamaydi.

Oq murt quduq – Alim urug‘ining Izbosar degan oq mo‘ylovli odami qazdirgani uchun “Oq murt quduq” deb atalgan.

Qizilqum hududining gidronimlari ushbu hudud toponimiyasida ahamiyatli o‘rinni egallaydi. Bu bir qator sabablar bilan asoslangan.

Birinchi, odamlar qadimdan suvsiz dashtning bepoyon bo‘m-bo‘sh yerlarini o‘zlashtirishga intilganlar. Qadimgi sug‘orish inshootlari qoldiqlari dashtning ba‘zi qismlarida, ya‘ni korizli sug‘orish tizimi mavjudligi to‘g‘risida Qizilqumda koriz toponim-gidronim saqlanganligidan dalolat beradi.

⁹ В.В.Радлов. Опыт словаря тюркских наречий. Санкт-Петербург, 1893, том 1.-С.510.

¹⁰ Севортян Э.В. Этимологический словарь тюркских языков. – М., Наука, 1974. – С.767.

Ikkinchidan, suvsiz cho‘l hududida hattoki kichik suv havzasi ham hayot uchun muhim qiymatga ega. Chunki Qizilqumda (har bir cho‘lda) suv havzalarining mavjudligi juda ham muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Cho‘l hududida ko‘chma chorvachilik uchun ichimlik suv manbalarisiz mumkin emas. Suv havzalarining xususiyatlari to‘g‘risida mahalliy aholi avloddan avlodga ma‘lumotlarni yetkazgan. Masalan: *qoq yoki achchiq (sho‘r)*.

Qoq qozoq tilining izohli lug‘atida: *Qoq* – kuchli yog‘ingarchilikdan keyin paydo bo‘ladigan suv¹¹.

Asauqoq Qaraqota aholi punktiga qarashli joy nomi. *Asovqoq* “jilovlanmagan suvli joy” ma‘nosida keladi. Ushbu toponim *asov+qoq* shaklida sifat+ot so‘zlarining birikmasidan yasalgan bo‘lib, *asov* – tobe so‘z, *qoq* – hokim so‘z, atributiv munosabat: aniqlovchi+aniqlanmish – sifatlovchi+sifatlanmish, aniqlovchili birikma, tobelanish, bitishuv, sifat+ot, pozitsion vosita, otli birikma. Ushbu yasama toponim mavjud oykonimik asosga (*asov-asau*, hudud dialektidan kelib chiqib –*asov* so‘zi *asau* tarzida talaffuz etilgan) oykonimik aniqlagich (*qoq*)ning qo‘shilish jarayonidan oykonim yasalishi ro‘y bergan, keyinchalik onomastik leksika sathida toponimlashuv hodisasi natijasida (*Asauqoq*) toponimlar sathiga ko‘chganligini inobatga olishimiz lozim.

Milliy geografik atama tarkibida *qoq* komponentli gidronimlar cho‘l hududining og‘ir sharoitlarida hayotiy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lganligi sababli Qizilqum hududi toponimik tizimida muhim ma‘noga ega.

Bobning uchinchi “*Oronimlar tadqiqi va oronimiyadagi anatomik atamalar*” deb nomlangan faslida toponimika sohasiga oid ilmiy manbalarda oronimlarning qayd etilishi, ushbu sohaning onomastikada alohida yo‘nalish sifatida shakllanish jarayonlari, xorijda va mamlakatimizda ushbu sohaning o‘rganilishi masalasi qayd etilgan.

Onomastikada oronimika toponimikaning alohida sohasi sifatida 1960-1970 yillarda ilmiy yo‘nalish bo‘lib shakllandi. Tojikiston oronimiyasi B.A.Alborov, A.Z.Rozenfeldlar tomonidan o‘rganilgan. Rossiyada oronimlarning monografik tadqiqini ilk bor O.T.Molchanova boshlab berdi. 1969-yilda esa oronimikaga doir ilk ilmiy maqolalar to‘plami nashr etildi. To‘plamga Yoqutiston, Tojikiston, Eron va Qrim oronimiyasi va turkiy, fin-ugor, slavyan tillari orografik terminologiyasiga doir maqolalar kiritilgan. Turkologiyada ko‘proq gidronim va oronimlarning monografik tadqiqi qo‘shib olib borildi. 1980-yillarda Y.A.Kerambayevning Qozog‘iston oronimlarining leksik-semantik tipologiyasi, V.I.Isrofilovanning Gruziyadagi Ozarbayjon tili oronim va gidronimlari, R.D.Sunchugashevning Xakasiya oronimiyasiga doir dissertatsiyalari yuzaga keldi. N.A.Lasynova Janubi-Sharqiy Boshqirdiston oronimiyasi bo‘yicha ilk lingvistik tadqiqot yaratdi, biroq uning oronimlarga har qanday yerosti obyektlari nomlari – speleonimlarni kiritishiga qo‘shilib bo‘lmaydi. Speleonim (yun. cnleo – g‘or + onoma – atoqli ot) – yer ostida joylashgan, yer ustiga chiqish yo‘liga ega bo‘lgan har qanday obyektlar (g‘orlar, yer osti daryolari, buloqlar, sharsharalar, ko‘llar, quduqlar va

¹¹Қазақ тілінің түсіндірме сөздігі. т. 2, – Алматы: Ғылым, 1961, –Б.533.

shu kabilar)ning atoqli oti¹². Demak, speleonimlar gidronimik ko‘lam sirasiga kiradi. Bu tadqiqotlar oronimikaning mustaqil ilmiy yo‘nalish sifatida shakllanishiga asos bo‘ldi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligidagi toponimikaga oid ilmiy manbalarda oronimika sohasi o‘rganadigan masalalar ko‘lami aniq belgilanmagan va ko‘rsatilmagan. Ilmiy manbalarda bu masalaga doir quyidagi izohlargina kuzatiladi: “Oronimika – toponimikaning ma‘lum bir til yo hudud oronimlari majmuini o‘rganadigan bo‘limi”¹³. S.Qorayev bu terminga quyidagicha izoh beradi: “Oronimika – toponimikaning oronimlarni vujudga kelishi, taraqqiyot qonunlarini va amal qilishini o‘rganadigan kichik bo‘limi”¹⁴. Sh.Temirov “Obyektning tabiiy belgi-xususiyatlarini tavsiflovchi oronimlar mavzuiy guruhiga obyektning rang-tusi, hajmi, shakli, o‘rni, tuproq qatlami, tarkibi kabi belgi-xususiyatlarni ifodalovchi leksemalar lug‘aviy asos bo‘ladi. Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy oronimlar aholining xo‘jalik faoliyati, yashash tarzi, mashg‘uloti, kasb-kori, etnik tarkibi bilan bog‘liqdir”¹⁵ degan ta‘rif beradi.

Oronimlar muayyan bir xil tipdagi oroobyektlarni yakalab atash orqali uni boshqa shunday obyektlardan farqlash kabi nominatsion vazifalarni bajaradi hamda o‘zida qimmatli tarixiy, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, tabiiy-geografik ma‘lumotlarni tashishi bilan xarakterlanadi.

O‘rta Osiyoning umumturkiy toponimiyasida toponimistlar o‘rganilayotgan birliklar tarkibida anatomik atamalarning qo‘llanish chastotasini aniqlangan va Qizilqum hududidagi toponim yaratilishida mazkur hodisaning keng tarqalganligini kuzatamiz. Qizilqum hududi toponimlari tarkibidagi anatomik atamalarga quyidagilar kiradi: oyoq, bosh, ko‘z, burun, o‘rkach, bo‘yin. Ular: Ayaqquduq, Boshog‘itma, Oyoqog‘itma, Kichiko‘z, Ulkenko‘z, Muruntov, Moyinqum, O‘rkeshtov, Quljuqtov toponimlar tarkibida namoyon etilgan.

Oyoqog‘itma ikki komponentli toponim bo‘lib, Qizilqum hududidagi suv geografik obyektining nomi. Oyoq – anatomik atama toponim tuzilishida anatomik juftlikka ega. Oyoqog‘itma toponim tuzilishida oyoq so‘zi toponim yaratuvchi format sifatida chiqadi va bu holda ko‘chma ma‘noda qo‘llaniladi: “oxiri, nimaningdir oxirgi qismi, bu yerda fizik-geografik obyektning aniq oxirgi qismi, ya‘ni Oyoqog‘itma bulog‘ining bir qismi”¹⁶. Bu holda suv havzasining ko‘rib chiqilayotgan nomi antonimik juftlikka ega: anatomik atama bosh/bas. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Qizilqum hududida Ayaqquduq gidronimi tarkibida ham bu anatomik termini kuzatamiz.

Biz tadqiqotimiz davomida Qizilqum hududida milliy geografik atama tog‘ nomi tarkibida ishtirok etgan holda ifodalangan 60 ta oronimni aniqladik: *Keregetov, O‘kiztov, Qasqirtov, Tulkitov, Aristantov, Tomditov, Nuratatov, Kelinchaktov, Tobabergentov, Besapantov, Bo‘kantov, Altintov, Murintov,*

¹² Бегматов Э., Улуков Н. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Наманган, 2006. – Б.70.;

¹³ Дўсимов З., Гиллаева М. Топонимика асослари. – Тошкент, 2002. – Б.88.

¹⁴ Қораев С. Ўзбекистон вилоятлари топонимлари. – Тошкент: О‘zbekiston Milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2005. – Б.217.

¹⁵ Темиров Ш.А. Самарқанд вилояти оронимларининг лисоний тадқиқи. Фил.фан.б.фалс.док... дисс.авторреф. – Самарқанд, 2019. –Б.23.

¹⁶ Қазақ тілінің түсіндірме сөздігі. I т., – Алматы: Ғылым, 1959, – 337 б.

Pistelitov, Boztov, Balpantov, Qorator, Aytimov, Baqalitov, Boshog'itmatov, Jalpaqto'v, Tumshiqto'v, Alimto'v, Sulton Uvays tog'i, Shoqitov, Dauqizto'v, Keregetov, Gujimidov, Burkittov, Belto'v, Amantayto'v va boshqalar. Masalan, *Qorator* (Qora to'v belidan yuqoridagi dovon), *Qasqirtov* (Uchquduq shahrining shimoli-sharqidagi tog'), *Tulkitov* (Qaqpatoshning janubiy-sharqidagi tog'), *Jeltumshiq* (Keregetovning davomi), *Toqtili to'v* (Jeltumshiq tog'i davomi), *Oqsaritov, O'rkeshov, O'kizto'v, Ushtov, Ko'ktov, Toqtitov* (bu yerdagi tog'larning cho'qqilari), *Oqjar* (Qizilquduq ovulidan 3 kilometr g'arbda joylashgan qoya). Bir qarashda, Qizilqum hududidagi oronimlar kam sonli bo'lishi kerakdek tuyuladi, chunki u asosan tekisliklardan iborat. Mavjud bo'lgan chuqurliklar va pasayishlar esa asta-sekin suvosti suvlari bilan to'ldirilgan va ko'llarga, soylarga aylanib gidronimlarning tarkibini to'ldiradi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“Toponimlar shakllanishining tarkibiy va grammatik xususiyatlari”** deb nomlangan. Bobning *“Qizilqum hududi onomastik birliklarining transonimizatsiyasi”* nomli birinchi faslida atoqli otlarning bir ko'rinishi toponimlarning paydo bo'lishi tarixi, ularning tuzilish va yasash xususiyatlarini o'rganish lingvistik nuqtayi nazaridan ahamiyatga ega ekanligiga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan.

O'zbek tilshunosligida atoqli otlarning yasalishi bo'yicha E.Begmatov, T.Nafasov, Z.Do'simov, T.Rahmatov, N.Oxunov kabi tadqiqotchilarning qator ilmiy ishlari nashr qilingan. Ushbu tadqiqotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, tilda toponimlarning hosil bo'lishi turli yo'l va usullar bilan amalga oshiriladi: affiksatsiya, kompozitsiya, konversiya va h.k.

Atoqli otlar doirasida atoqli ot hosil qilinishini konversiya (ko'chish)ning bir ko'rinishi deyishdan ko'ra uni atoqli ot yasashning mustaqil bir usuli sifatida tranzitiv (o'tish), ya'ni bir tur atoqli otning boshqa tur atoqli otga o'tishi natijasida ot yasash deb baholash lozim. Bunda antroponim hech o'zgarishsiz toponimga, toponim esa gidronimga va aksincha o'tishlar nazarda tutiladi. Ko'rinadiki, hodisa Qizilqum hududida ham o'z o'rniga ega. Bu hududda transonimizatsiya jarayonida vujudga kelgan toponimlarga quyidagilar kiradi: Zarafshon daryosi – Zarafshon shahri; Uchquduq qudug'i va aholi punkti – Uchquduq shahri; Tomdibuloq bulog'i – Tomdi tumani va h.k.

Har bir toponimik tizimda toponimik atamalardan yoki o'rnatilgan toponimlardan paydo bo'lgan geografik nomlar ma'lum bir o'rinni egallaydi. Ayrim ishlarda yuqorida aytilgan hosilalarga nisbatan toponimlar atamasi qo'llaniladi. Ammo mazkur hodisani olimlar onomastikada kontaktli o'tish, toponimik transonimizatsiya degan atamalar bilan belgilagan. N.V.Podolskaya transonimizatsiya atamasini taklif etdi. N.Uluqovning fikricha, turdosh otlardan hech qanday o'zgarishsiz atoqli otlar: toponimlar, jumladan, gidronimlar, antroponimlar, zoonimlar, fitonimlar hosil bo'lishiga nisbatan konversiya, bir atoqli otdan boshqa atoqli ot hosil bo'lishiga nisbatan transonimizatsiya terminini qo'llash maqsadga muvofiq¹⁷. Demak, transonimizatsiya – biror tip atoqli otning

¹⁷ Улуков Н. Ўзбек тили гидронимларининг тарихий-лисоний тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2010. – Б.28

boshqa tip atoqli otga o'tishi. Atoqli otlarning transonimizatsiyalashuv ko'lamini va qamrovi ancha keng bo'lib, atoqli otlarning barcha tiplari (antroponim, toponim, zoonim, kosmonim)da kuzatiladi. Bizningcha, onomastik sathdagi barcha atoqli otlardan atoqli ot yasaliishlariga nisbatan ham transonimizatsiya termini va tushinichasini qo'llash maqsadga muvofiqdir. Chunki hodisa qanday talqin qilinmasin, oqibat atoqli otdan atoqli ot hosil qilish ustida boradi. Yig'ilgan faktik materiallar tizimida transonimizatsiya usuli bilan hosil qilingan atoqli otlar miqdori salmoqli ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Shu o'rinda alohida ta'kidlash joizki, biz hozirda O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududida ikki mingdan ortiq qozoq etnotoponimlarini qayd etganmiz. Qizilqum hududida qozoq millatiga mansub etnotoponimlar maxsus leksik qatlam bo'lib, o'z tarkibida qadimiy substrat leksemalar va morfemalarni saqlab qolgan. So'z boyligining bu qatlamini o'rganish, nafaqat tilshunoslik, balki tarix, etnografiya, umuman, turkiy xalqlarning etnogenezi va glottogenezi bilan bog'liq qator masalalarni oydinlashtirish uchun ham, shubhasiz, qiziqish uyg'otadi.

Qadimdan O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududida umumturkiy va qozoq etnonimik tizimi shakllangan. Keyinchalik bu tizim ushbu hududda etnotoponimlar (etnooykonimlar) sifatida saqlanib qolingan. Yuqorida aytilgan fikrlar quyidagi xulosalarni chiqarishga imkon beradi:

1. Etnotoponimlar paydo bo'lishi ekstralingvistik omillar bilan, lingvistik jihatdan esa transonimizatsiya hodisasi bilan bog'liq uzoq muddatli jarayondir. Transonimizatsiya hodisasi onomastikada yetarli darajada o'rganilmagan. Biz tadqiqotda ushbu masala bo'yicha shakllangan fikrlarga qarshi etnonim→toponim, etnonim→gidronim kontaktli o'tishini aniqladik.

2. Atoqli otlarning kontaktli o'tish hodisasini belgilovchi, ya'ni bir obyekt nomlarining ikkinchisiga o'tishini, qator atamalarning noaniqligini inobatga olib, ilmiy muomalada N.V.Podolskaya taklif etgan faqat transonimizatsiya hodisasi ta'rifida ko'rib chiqishni taklif etamiz.

Shunday qilib, Qizilqum hududining toponimiyasida ham toponimlarning boshqa atoqli otlar guruhlaridan kelib chiqishi tez-tez kuzatiladi, ya'ni transonimizatsiya jarayonida oronim→oykonim, antroponim→oykonim, etnonim→oykonim, gidronim→oykonim sxemalari kabi berish mumkin. Buni quyida keltirilgan birliklar misolida ko'rishimiz mumkin:

1) oronimning oykonimga o'tishi: Uchtepa (oronim) – Uchtepa (oykonim); Qoratepa (oronim) – Qoratepa (oykonim); Julaytepa (oronim) – Julaytepa (oykonim).

2) antroponimning oykonimga o'tishi: Utemurod (antroponim) – Utemurod (oykonim); Baymurat (antroponim) – Baymurat (oykonim).

3) etnonimning oykonimga o'tishi: Qatog'on (etnonim) – Qatog'on (oykonim); Teleu (etnonim) – Teleu (oykonim); Qiyat (etnonim) – Qiyat (oykonim); Keneges (etnonim) – Keneges (oykonim); Oyko'nek (etnonim) – Oyko'nek (oykonim); Qorasaqal (etnonim) – Qorasaqal (oykonim).

4) gidronimning oykonimga o'tishi: Uchquduq (gidronim) – Uchquduq (Qizilqum hududidagi polisonim), Zarafshon (gidronim) – Zarafshon (Qizilqum

hududidagi polisonim), Tomdibuloq (gidronim) – Tomdi (Qizilqum hududidagi oykonim).

Shunday qilib, har bir toponimik tizimda toponimik atamalardan yoki oʻrnatilgan toponimlardan paydo boʻlgan geografik nomlar maʼlum bir oʻrinni egallaydi. Ayrim ishlarda yuqorida aytilgan hosilalarga nisbatan topotoponimlar atamasi qoʻllaniladi.

Bobning “*Qizilqum hududi toponimlari shakllanishining morfologik usullari*” nomli ikkinchi faslida har bir hudud toponimiyasida substrat leksikaga oid boʻlgan qadimiy soʻzlar maʼlum bir qatlamni tashkil etishi toʻgʻrisida soʻz boradi. Tilshunoslik fani, xususan, til tarixi uchun ushbu lugʻatning grammatik tuzilishini oʻrganish qimmatli material beradi, chunki geografik nomlar tilda uzoq vaqt xizmat qilishi mumkin. Ular maʼlum bir tilning tarixiy grammatikasi uchun qimmatli material boʻlib hisoblanadi. Tilshunoslik uchun u yoki bu tilda toponim yaratilishining zamonaviy holatini tadqiq etish ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Geografik nomlar tilning lugʻat tarkibiga kirib, maʼlum lingvistik qoliplarga boʻysunganligi sababli toponimika tilshunoslikning bir qismi hisoblangani¹⁸ kabi tilshunoslik uchun ham maʼlum bir tilda yuqori shakllanishning hozirgi holatini oʻrganish qiziq. Toponimik lugʻat yaratish uchun esa maʼlum bir tilning soʻz va iboralari maʼlum grammatik meʼyorlarga rioya qilgan holda qoʻllaniladi.

Toponimlar tahlili shuni koʻrsatadiki, ushbu hududning turkiy toponimlari asosan ikki grammatik usul bilan yaratilgan, yaʼni morfologik va sintaksik usul.

Soʻz yaratilishining morfologik usuli oʻzbek¹⁹ va barcha turkiy tillarda leksik birliklarni yasashning eng samarali usuli deb hisoblanadi. Ushbu usul toponimlarni yaratishda ham samaradordir. Oʻrganilayotgan hududning morfologik toponim yaratilishining shakllanishi boʻyicha olib borilgan kuzatishlar shuni koʻrsatdiki, bu jarayonda asl oʻzbek tilidagi soʻz yasovchi elementlar bilan bir qatorda oʻzlashtirilgan tojikcha soʻz yasovchi elementlar ham faol ishtirok etgan.

Taʼkidlanganidek, oʻzbek tilida affiksatsiya soʻz yasashning eng sermahsul usulidir. Ammo toponim yaratilishida barcha soʻz yasovchi affikslar ham ishtirok etmaydi. Oʻzbek tilida toponim yaratuvchi affikslarga oid: -chi, -li, -lik, -ma, -lok, -sh/-ish, -ik/-uk, -lar. Ular otlar, sifatlar, sonlar va feʼllar bilan geografik nomlar hosil qiladi.

-li oʻrganilayotgan hududdagi bir qator toponimlar oʻzbek tilidagi -li affiksi va uning etnonim yasashida mahsuldor boʻlgan -li, -ti fonetik variantlari yordamida shakllangan. S.Gubayeva etnotoponimlar tarkibidagi bu affikslarni alohida ajratib boʻlmaydi, deb hisoblaydi. “Haqiqatdan ham, -li, -lik (variantlari bilan) toponimlarning atributiv tarkibida uchraydi. Lekin har doimgidan ham biz ularni maxsus toponim yasovchi qoʻshimchalar sifatida ajratib koʻrsatishga haqlimiz. Agar toponim maʼlum bir hududda biror narsaning, xususan, oʻsimlikning mavjudligini bildirsa, uning affiksali shakllanishi haqida gapirish mumkin.

¹⁸ Жучкевич В.А. Коʻrsatilgan asar. –В.7.

¹⁹ Qarang: Гуломов А. Ўзбек тилида сўз яшаш йўллари ҳақида // Тил ва адабиёт институти асарлари. – Тошкент, 1949. – С. 65.

Quyida o'rganilgan hududning toponimlari tarkibida -li/-ti-di affiksi mavjudligini kuzatamiz:

a) u yoki bu joyda ma'lum bir o'simliklarning mavjudligi, masalan, Ulken isqali, Kichik isqali, Qog'ali, Qamishli, Ajiriqli, Paxtali, Gujundi, Jing'ildi, Shengeldi;

b) turli hayvonlarning mavjudligi: Jilandi, Qasqirli;

v) aholi punktida yashaydigan u yoki bu elat vakillarining mavjudligi: Sirg'ali (bu aholi punktida, asosan, Sirg'ali urug'ining vakillari yashagan), Qo'shtamg'ali, Oshamayli haqida ham shunday deyish mumkin.

-chi S.S.Gubayevaning -chi affiksi turkiy toponimiya uchun "xos" emasligi fikriga nisbatan jiddiy qarajak, unda Qo'qon guruhi toponimiyasi ma'lumotlari aksini ko'rsatadi. N.Oxunov, masalan, ushbu affiks bilan yaratilgan 30 dan ortiq nomlarni aniqlaydi²⁰. Shu qatorida, dissertatsiya matnida -lik, -sh//ish, obod, kor, dor, -paz, -kash, -iston, -xona kabi formantlarga ham to'liq izoh berilgan bo'lib, ularning kishilarning ma'lum guruhini, xo'jalik faoliyatining asosiy turini, aholi manzilgohlarini, kasbni, mashg'ulotlar turini ifodalovchi toponimlar yasashida o'zni belgilab berilgan.

Bobning uchunchi fasli "*Hudud onomastik birliklari shakllanishining sintaktik usuli*" deb nomlanadi. Tadqiq etilayotgan hududda toponimlarning aksariyat qismi sintaktik usul bilan yaratilgan. Bu tilda geografik obyektlar ko'p hollarda tavsifli belgilanishi bilan tushuntiriladi. Sintaktik usul bilan hosil bo'lgan toponimlar ma'lum bir joyga bog'liq holda tavsiflangan. Toponimistlar uzoq vaqtdan beri tegishli nomlarni shakllantirishda geografik atamalarni batafsil bayon qilish faoliyatiga e'tibor qaratishgan. E.M.Murzayev qayd etishicha, bu hodisa, ayniqsa, turkiy toponimiyaga xosdir. "Slavyan va ayrim boshqa hind-yevropa tillar tarkibida zamonaviy geografik nomlar turkiy, mug'ul, tung'us-manjur muhitidagiga qaraganda kamroq ta'sir qiladi, bunda toponimlarning aksariyati mahalliy atamalar ishtirokida yaratilgan"²¹. Ammo shuni aytish joizki, geografik atamalar leksik birliklar sifatida bo'shliq makon ma'nosiga ega, ammo toponimik nuqtayi nazardan ular geografik voqelikda aniq joyni belgilamaydigan so'zlar bo'lib qoladi. Masalan, qishloq, ovul, ko'l, soy umumiy tushunchalarni ifodalaydi, lekin ma'lum bir joyga bog'lanmagan. Ushbu atamalarni aniq geografik nomlarga aylantirish, ya'ni bir jisimli geografik obyektlar orasidan turli sifatlar bo'yicha ajratilishidir. Atama sifatini sifat funksiyasini bajaruvchi so'zlar belgilaydi, masalan, Qoratepa, Saribel, Sarikiya, Yangibozor, Yangiovul, Yangiyer. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, toponimlarning ma'lum bir guruhi paydo bo'lganda, asosan, ikki komponentli aniq iboralar hosil bo'ladi. Bular birinchi, oz sonli ikkinchi va uchinchi turdagi aniq iboralar bo'lib, bu toponimik tizim qadim zamonlarda shakllanganligi bilan izohlanadi. Ikkinchidan, yangi toponimlarning ma'lum bir qismi migratsiya xususiyatiga ega, ya'ni dashtga ko'chib o'tgan aholi o'zlarining uzoq yillik nomlarini uning hududiga o'tkazadilar.

²⁰ Охунов Н. Топонимия Кокандской группы районов: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1978. – С.15.

²¹ См.: Мурзаев Э.М. Очерки топонимики. – М.: Мысль. 1974. – С.382.

Murakkab geografik nomlarning shakllanishi ma'lumki, turli sintaktik konstruksiyalarni toponimlashtirish orqali sodir bo'lgan. Hududning qo'shma toponimlarini tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatdiki, bu nomlar atributiv, izafetik va predikativ aloqa asosida paydo bo'lgan. Masalan: *Qorabuloq, Oqsu, Oqtepa, Qoratepa, Qirqkapa (Qirq loy uylar), Qizilqum, Oqqum, Do'ngqishloq; Iliyasning belgisi, Xan Sharbag', Shadmanquduq, Shansharbayquduq, Turdimuratning to'lderi; Aliyarqashg'an, Tuyao'lgan, Mambetqazg'on, Tuyatortar* va b.

Bobning to'rtinchi fasli "*Qizilqum hududi toponimlari tarkibiy tuzilishida rang-tus ifodalovchi sifatlar*" deb nomlangan. Ma'lumki, turli ranglar va ular haqidagi totemik, mifologik, diniy va falsafiy tushunchalar qadimda turkiy xalqlar hayotida muhim o'rin egallagan. Bu haqda tarixiy manba va etnografik adabiyotlarda fikrlar bildirilgan bo'lib, ranglar turkiy xalqlarda ramziy ma'nolarni ham anglatgan. Bu haqda K.Shoniyozov shunday yozadi: "Qadimgi davrlarda Oltoy va Janubiy Sibirda yashagan turkiy qabilalar shimol, janub, sharq, g'arbni ranglar nomi bilan ataganlar. Qora rang shimolni, qizil rang janubni, ko'k rang sharqni, oq rang g'arbni, sariq rang markazni bildirgan. Ma'lum bir qabila ittifoqida bo'lgan kishilarning tomonlarga qarab joylashishi odat tusiga kirib, vaqt o'tishi bilan tomonlarning nomlari (rang nomlari) etnonim bo'lib qolgan"²². Demak, rang ifodalovchi so'zlar qadimda kishilarning joylashish o'rni yoki tomonlarni aniqlash maqsadida qo'llanilgan.

Turkiy tillar, jumladan, o'zbek tilining lingvistik materiallari tur va rang nomlarining asosiy dominant (nominal) ma'nosi bilan bir qatorda xalq dunyoqarashi, turmush tarzi bilan bog'liq semantik xususiyatlar va ularning turli ramziy ma'nolari ham obyekt bo'lishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi. Biroq turkologiya va o'zbek tilshunosligida turkiy tillarning shaxs-ma'no xususiyatlarini faktlar asosida ochib beruvchi tur va rang muammosini har tomonlama o'rganuvchi asarlar ko'p emas. O'zbekiston, xususan, Navoiy viloyati Qizilqum hududi toponimiyasida geografik nomlar tarkibida ot, fe'l, sifat kabi so'z turkumlariga oid birliklar faol qo'llansa, ravish, olmosh, son kabi turkumlarga mansub so'zlar kam qo'llanilishini ko'ramiz.

Ushbu qismda toponimlar tarkibida qo'llanadigan oq, qora, qizil kabi lug'aviy birliklar va ularning semantikasi, etimologiyasi to'g'risida fikr yuritimiz.

Oq rang-tus ifodalovchi sifatlar ishtirokidagi toponimlar. Navoiy viloyati Qizilqum hududi toponimiyasida oq so'zi ishtirokidagi bir qancha joy nomlari mavjud: Oqtov (Tomdi t.), Oqbo'get (Konimex t.), Oqtoshli (Konimex t.), Oqtaqir (Tomdi t.), Oqsoy (Konimex t.), Oqbaytal (Tomdi t.) Oqtepa (Konimex t., Tomdi t.), Oqbo'ta (Tomdi t.), Oqquduq (Tomdi t.), va boshqalar.

Qora rang-tus ifodalovchi sifatlar ishtirokidagi toponimlar. Navoiy viloyati Qizilqum hududi toponimiyasida qora so'zi ishtirokidagi bir qancha joy nomlari mavjud. Bular sirasiga Qoraqiya (Konimex t.), Qoraquduq (Tomdi t.), Qora toqa quduq (Tomdi t.), Qorasaqal (Konimex t.), Qorabo'riyoq (Konimex t.), Qoratov (Konimex t.), Qoratepa (Konimex t.) va boshqalarni kiritishimiz mumkin.

²² А.Эргашев. Ўзакдош этнотопонимлар тадқиқи/Илмий хабарнома . АДУ, №3, 2011. –Б. 94.

Qizil rang-tus ifodalovchi sifatlar ishtirokidagi toponimlar. Qizileshik (Konimex t.), Qiziltom (Tomdi t.), Qizilcha (Nurota t.), Qizilqoq (Konimex t.), Qizilquduq (Konimex t.), Qiziluy (Tomdi t.), Qizilo'y qudug'i (Konimex t.), Qiziljaldi (Konimex t.), Qiziltov (Tomdi t.), Qizilbuloq (Tomdi t.), Qiziljar (Tomdi t.), Qizil ungir (Tomdi t.) va boshqalar.

Shu bilan bir qatorda, mazkur hududda toponimlar tuzilishida boshqa rang-tus ifodalovchi sifatlar tez-tez uchrashini kuzatamiz. Masalan: qo'ng'ir. Bu rang-tus sifati orqali o'simliklar bilan zich qoplangan qoramtir ko'rinishli qir-adirliklar nazarda tutilgan. Qizilqum hududida Qong'irtepa – asl. “jigarrang tepalik” toponimi qayd etilgan. Toponimlar tarkibida ham tabiiy obyektning rangini belgilash uchun rangli sifatlar qo'llaniladi. Misol uchun, kulrang, ya'ni “bo'z” – Bo'zrov oronimi; ko'k “yashil” – Ko'ktepa, Ko'kcha oronimi; sariq – Sarjal oronimi (jal komponentining asl ma'nosi “yol”, bu atama bilan tepalik tizmalarini belgilaydilar, bizning holatimizda oronim Sarjal – bu Navoiy-Zarafshon avtotrassasining yoni bo'ylab cho'zilgan tepaliklar).

Toponimlar tarkibidagi turli so'zlar doim ham o'z asl ma'nosida qo'llana bermaydi. Sifat, rang-tus ifodalovchi birliklar kamdan-kam holatlarda o'z asl denotativ ma'nosida uchraydi. Navoiy viloyati Qizilqum hududidagi oq, qora, qizil, qong'ir, sariq, ko'k komponentli toponimlarning katta qismida rang-tus ma'nosi bilan aloqador bo'lmagan ma'nolar ifodalangan.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“Qizilqum hududi toponimik tizimida toponim shakllanishining umumturkiy modeli”** deb nomlangan. Bobning *“Toponim yaratilish umumturkiy modelining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari”* nomli birinchi faslida geografik mintaqaning har bir toponimik tizimi o'ziga xos turga, shakllanish va funksionallashtirishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga, topoyaratilishning umumturkiy modeli ham takrorlanmas – topoyaratilishning o'z etnik modeliga ega ekanligi to'g'risida so'z yuritiladi. O'zbek tilining etnik modeliga geografik obyektlarni belgilashda til unsurlarining ajoyib boyligi xos.

E.Begmatovning ta'rificha, “turkiy so'zlarning aksariyati qarindosh tillar uchun mushtarak ekanligi ma'lum. Shuning uchun bo'lsa kerak, asl turkiy so'zlar umumturkiy leksika, umumturkiy qatlam birikmalari nomi ostida tahlil qilinadi”²³.

Xalq geografik obyektlarning eng nozik va aniq belgilarini ilg'ab olib undan majoziy nom berish uchun foydalanadi. Majoziy nomlar toponimiyada ko'p uchraydi va bu semantik so'z yasash usullaridan biri bo'lib hisoblanadi. Majoziy nomlarni ilmiy toponimik adabiyotlarda metaforik (metafora, yunoncha – “siljish, o'xshatish”), toponimlar deb atashadi. Metafora so'zi o'xshatishni nazarda tutadi va bir obyekt boshqa bir geografik obyekt bilan haqiqatan yoki zohiran hamda shakli va tashqi ko'rinishining o'xshashligiga qarab geografik obyektlarga nom berishda qo'llaniladigan usullardan biridir. Nomlovchi obyektning atalishiga asosiy turtki bo'lgan belgini (shakli, tashqi ko'rinishi) tasavvurida boshqa narsalarga taqqoslab, o'xshash bo'lgan jihatlarini inobatga olib unga o'xshatma nom tanlanadi. O'zbek toponimlarining shakllanish jarayonida xalq og'zaki nutqida ishlatiladigan ayrim geografik terminlar inson tanasi a'zolari bilan ataladi.

²³ Begmatov Э. Хозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. –Тошкент, “Фан”. 1985. – Б.199.

Masalan: kindik (Kindiktepa Sirdaryo viloyati), yemshek “ko‘krak” (Janubiy Qozog‘iston viloyati Qizemshek), burun (Navoiy viloyati Muruntov).

Geografik nomlar yaratilishida, ko‘pincha, rang-tus ifodalovchi sifatlarning ishlatilishi kuzatiladi. Masalan: oq (Navoiy viloyati Tomdi tumani – Oqtov, Oqtepa – Tomdi, Konimex tumanlari); qora (Janubiy Qozog‘iston viloyati – Qoratorov, Navoiy viloyati, Konimex tumani – Qoratorov); qizil (Janubiy Qozog‘iston viloyati – Qizilsu, Navoiy viloyati, Tomdi tumani – Qizilbuloq, Qizilquduq); ko‘k “yashil” (Janubiy Qozog‘iston viloyati – Ko‘ksayek, Konimex tumani – Ko‘kcha); sariq (Janubiy Qozog‘iston viloyati Sariag‘ach, Navoiy viloyati, Konimex tumani – Saribel, Sarjal) va h.k.

Sanab o‘tilgan misollar o‘zga tillar qurshovidagi qozoq topoyaratilishining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlashga imkon beradi, ammo bu xususiyatlarni umumturkiy toponimik tizimi bilan quyidagicha qayd etish zarur.

O‘zbek tilining umumturkiy toponimik tizimining topoyaratuvchi etnik modeliga xos: 1) geografik obyektlarni ifodalash jarayonida til usullarining rang-barangligi; 2) ovul, qishloqlarni urug‘, qabila etnik nomi bilan atash (bu yerda qat’iyan ma’lum hududda yashaydigan, o‘tloqlarni yil fasliga va mavsumli holatiga qarab); 3) o‘zbek va qozoq tilining toponimik tizimlarida juda ko‘p etnotoponimlarning mavjudligi; 4) geografik obyektlarning nomlanishida rang ifodalovchi sifatlardan faol foydalanish; 5) geografik obyektlarning nomlanishida pozitivlikni rivojlantirishning ahamiyati; 6) geografik obyektlarni tekshirish paytida negativlikning namoyon bo‘lishi; 7) geografik obyektlarning belgilanishida kalkalash hodisasi mavjudligi; 8) geografik obyektlarni belgilashda til metaforaligi; 9) metafora sifatida anatomik atamalardan foydalanish; 10) aholi punktlarining nomlari sifatida antroponimlarning kech paydo bo‘lishi jarayonida o‘zga tilli va xalqaro ismlarning majburiy o‘rnashishi asosida paydo bo‘lishi; 11) O‘rta Osiyoning mustamlaka qilinishi davrida mahalliy aholi ongiga chor hokimiyatining buyukligini kiritish, geografik va boshqa obyektlarni chor hokimiyatiga xizmat qilgan kishilarning oila a’zolari va ularning xizmatkorlari nomlariga atash orqali kuzatiladi, shuning uchun mustamlakachilarning shaxsini aks ettiruvchi antropotoponimlar paydo bo‘ladi; 12) chor hokimiyati o‘rnida sho‘ro tuzumining o‘rnatilishi davrida toponimiyani mafkuralashtirish yanada katta miqyosni qamrab oladi, antropotoponimlar (kommunistik harakat arboblarning nomlari) ommaviy ravishda paydo bo‘lib, chor tuzumi faoliyatini chegaralaydi.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Qizilqum hududi toponimlari yaralishi jarayonida xalqona geografik atamalari qo‘llanilishining o‘ziga xos xususiyati*” deb nomlanadi. Tadqiqotda toponimlarning leksik va semantik guruhlari, yuqori shakllanishi tadqiq etilayotgan hududning toponimlari tarkibida xalq geografik atamalari mavjudligi: qo‘m (qum), tog‘ (tau), buloq (bulaq), ko‘l (kul), soy (say), ariq (ariq), quduq (qudiq), irmoq (suat), daryo (o‘zen), kechuv (keshu) va boshqalar o‘z ifodasini topgan. Tadqiq etilgan hududda Yassikechuv dromonimi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Yassikechuv dromonimi qadimgi karvon yo‘lida belgilangan. Shu sababli o‘rta asrning Yassi toponimi alohida o‘ziga e’tibor qaratadi. Sobiq yirik logistika punkti Buyuk ipak yo‘lining Qizilqumdan o‘tadigan

qismida joylashgan bo‘lib, uning ilmiy etimologiyasi hozirgacha ijobiy yechimini topmagan.

Hududning umumturkiy xalq geografik atamalarini o‘rganish jarayonida mazkur hududda, joyning tekisligiga qaramasdan, tog‘ (tau) komponentli oronimlarning ko‘pligi aniqlandi. Shu bilan birga, cho‘lning tabiiy xosligiga qaramasdan, bu yerda gidronimlarning katta qismi topilgan. Hududda quyidagi tur bo‘yicha paydo bo‘lgan umumturkiy tuzilmali toponimlar ko‘p uchraydi: son+atama. Toponimlar tarkibida ko‘plikning shartli ma’nosini asoslaydigan xalq geografik atamaları bilan muqaddas raqamlardan foydalanish aniqlandi.

Qizilqum hududida toponimlar tarkibida umumturkiy xalq geografik atamalarining tez-tez qo‘llanishi kuzatiladi, birinchi navbatda qum atamasi. Bu atama Qizilqum geonim tarkibida uchraydi, asl ma’nosi “qizil qumlar”. Ot ikki tarkibli: sifat-dosh qyzy + xalq geografik atamasi qum. Fonetik variantlarda turkiy toponimlar tarkibida keng namoyon etilgan, qipchoq shevalarida qum, og‘uz shevalarida – gum. Qizilqumdagi Mingbuloq chuqurligida Mo‘yinqum va Yomonqum toponimlari ham uchraydi.

Qizilqum hududidagi xalq geografik atamalarini o‘rganish jarayonidagi muhim natijalardan biri *achchiq*. *Achchiq*, *sho‘rhok*, *sho‘r* xalq geografik atamasini aniqlash va tasvirlashdir. Mazkur atamaning ishtirokida Beshachchiq, Yomonachchiq toponimlarining yirik qatori paydo bo‘ladi.

Demak, Qizilqum hududining o‘ttiz to‘rtta gidronimlar tarkibidagi maxsus adabiyotlarda ko‘rib chiqilmagan *achchiq* xalq geografik atamasini (bu yerda ichishga yaramaydigan, sho‘rxok, sho‘r suv manbayi ma’nosida) aniqladik va birinchi bor tasvirlab berdik.

Bobning “*Qizilqum hududi arealida qozoq etnotoponimlari nomlanishi xususiyatlari*” nomli uchinchi faslida ilmiy tadqiqot mavzusiga daxldor, hudud joy nomlarining atalishida qozoq arealining o‘rni va xususiyatlari haqida to‘xtalib o‘tilgan.

Ma’lumki, o‘zbek va qozoq etnonimiyasi turkiy tilli xalqlar etnonimlarining ajralmas tarkibiy qismidir. O‘zbek va qozoq urug‘-qabilalari va ularning tarmoqlari bilan bog‘liq nomlar turkiy xalqlar etnik tarkibida ko‘p hollarda uchrashi tabiiy. Muayyan urug‘ va qabila nomlarining tarqalishini areal-lingvistik jihatdan o‘rganish o‘zbek etnonim va etnotoponimlarini tadqiq qilishda ahamiyatli bo‘lgan tarixiy, tadrijiy va subordinativ asoslanishi xususiyatiga ko‘ra etnotoponimlar o‘z tavsifiga ega. Boshqa turkiy xalqlar singari o‘zbek xalqi ham, qozoq xalqi ham muayyan urug‘, qabilalarning etnik qatlamlaridan tarkib topgan.

Qizilqum mintaqasi etnotoponimlari orasida qozoq va o‘zbek urug‘lari bilan bog‘liq joy nomlari salmog‘i va tarqalish chegarasining kengligi bilan boshqa etnotoponimlarga qaraganda yetakchilik qiladi. Masalan, Arg‘in, Jaloyir, Qangli, Do‘rmon, Qipchoq, Qatag‘an, Mang‘it, Kenagas, Saroy, Nayman, Ayranchi, Uyrot, Urgenji kabi etnotoponimlar uchrashi faqat Qizilqum hududida emas, balki bunday etnik turkiy urug‘lari butun respublikamizning barcha hududlarida uchraydi.

Ma’lumki, Qizilqum hududida yashovchi xalqning tarixi, yashash geografiyasi, madaniyati, xalq og‘zaki ijodi, lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini

o'rganish hamda bu boradagi bilimlarni kengaytirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Hudud toponimiyasini o'rganish, tilshunoslik, tarixiy o'lkashunoslik, geografiya doirasida ilm-fan tomonidan hali hal etilmagan muammolar yechimida muhim o'rinni egallaydi.

Geografik voqelikning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi nomlar bunday tabiiy obyektlar haqida eng ko'p ma'lumotga ega manba hisoblanadi va uning xususiyatlarini, tavsifini ochib bera oladi.

Toponomist olim A. Superanskaya o'z asarlarida geografik obyektни ifodalovchi mezon va nomlanish yo'nalishini ajratib ko'rsatadi:

Mezon: 1) jismoniy xususiyatlariga ko'ra; 2) ularning inson hayotidagi o'rni.

Nomlanish: 1) nomlanadigan obyekt xususiyatlari; 2) mahalliy aholiga daxldor xususiyatlar²⁴.

Geografik nomlar hammaga tanish bo'lishi mumkin, ammo nomlar mahalliy aholi hayot yo'li tarixini, xususiyatlarini ko'rsatib turadi. Biz bunga oddiy ko'z bilan qarab kelamiz. Nomlar o'zining zamonaviy ko'rinishi zamirida tub mohiyatini, xalqning qadimiy tarixini, madaniyatini o'zida mujassam etadi.

Atoqli otlarga, ya'ni toponimlarga bo'lgan qiziqish, asosan, toponim ifodalayotgan ma'no qirralariga bo'lgan qiziqish qadimgi antik davrdan boshlangan.

Qadimgi Sharq ham bu masalada o'zining ilmiy qarashlari bilan ajralib turadi. Qomusiy alloma Abu Rayhon Beruniyning ta'kidlashicha, "boshqa tilli qabilalar biror hududni egallab olganlarida, hudud nomlari tezda o'zgaradi, chunki ular nomni buzib talaffuz qiladilar va shu tarzda, yunonlarning odati bo'yicha o'z tillariga moslashtiradilar. Ular nomlarning birlamchi ma'nosini olishadi, natijada nom o'zgarishga duchor bo'ladi". Bundan kelib chiqadiki, boshqa tilli kishilarning talaffuzi joyning haqiqiy nomining o'zgarishiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Qizilqum hududi arealida qozoq tilida berilgan joy nomlarining xususiyatlari

Nomlanish xususiyatiga ko'ra	Qizilqum hududidagi qozoq tilida berilgan joy nomlari
Joyning relief xususiyatini ifodalovchi tog', jar, qir, do'ng, to'qay, tog', tepa, cho'l so'zlari bilan ifodalovchi nomlar	Bo'kantov, Quljuqtov, Aristantov, Beltov, Keregetov, Tulkitov, Qasqirtov, To'qtitov, O'kiztov, Aytimtov, Auminzadatov, Muruntov, Tomditov, Oqtov, Qorator, Yetimtov va b.
Suv obyektlari bilan, ya'ni soy, ariq, buloq, ko'l, suv, quduq, ko'prik, kechik so'zlari bilan aloqador nomlar	O'g'risoy, Tomdibuloq, To'rtquduq, Sirdaryo, Qizonaning qayig'i, Ko'rikning qayig'i, Muytenning qayig'i, Yassikeshu, Shobanqazg'an quduq'i, Sho'rko'l va b.
Ayrim o'simlik, daraxt nomlari (archa, yong'oq, olma, terak, tol, tut, uzum, o'rik, qamish, qayrag'och,	Jing'ildi, Saksavul o'rmon, Qamishli, Madeli to'qay, Qaldibek to'qay, Shengeldi, Ajiriqli, Gujimiditov, Toldi quduq, Paxtaker, Keskanterak ovuli, Pistelitov va b.

²⁴ Мурзаев Э.М. Словарь народных географических терминов. Т.1. М., Мысль.1984. – 653 с.

arpa) bilan atalgan nomlar	
Rang-tus bildiruvchi oq, qora, qizil, sariq, ko'k, ola, chipor so'zlariga aloqador nomlar	Qizilqum, Ko'kcha, Qizil quduq, Ko'kayaz qishlog, Qizil ko'pir, Oqbaytal, Oqbo'ta, Qora tuqanin to'qayi, Qizildaryo, Oq murt quduq, Oq quduq, Qora bo'get suv ombori va b.
Qush va hayvonlar nomi bilan ataladigan nomlar	Qasqirtov, Tulkitov, Jilandi, Qulanqoq, Bukenay, Qora qarg'a dovoni, O'kiztov, To'qtitov, Ot quduq, Oqbaytal, Oqbo'ta, Tuya ovul, Burkittov va b.
Sonni, miqdorni ifodalovchi so'zlar yordamida hosil qilingan nomlar	Qo'shquduq, Ushtepa, Beshquduq, To'rtquduq, Jetisoy, Oqsoy, Beshqoq, Beshachchiq, Oltiachchi, Uchachchiq, Uchquduq tum., Mingshuqir va b.
Urug', qabila nomlari asosida yuzaga kelgan nomlar	Sarbas, Qorasaqal, Qoratoqa, Ko'nek, Ayuteren, Nayman, Jalayir, Do'rman, Arg'in, Muyten, Uyrot, Qorasiraq, Mang'it, Qoraxitoy, Teleu
Foydali qazilmalar mavjudligi to'g'risidagi nomlar	Altintov, Ko'mir to'kken joli, Zarafshon, Tuztepa, Temirshi
Maza-ta'm va hid bildiruvchi shirin, achchiq, sho'r, nordon, chuchuk, taxir, xushbo'y so'zlariga aloqador nomlar	Shurquduq, Sho'rsha, Sho'rtepa, Sho'rko'l, Sasiqko'l, Sasiqbuloq, Beshachchiq, Achchiq quduq, Jilmanachchiq, Itachchiq, Baynazarachchiq qudug'i, Achchiq qamishli qudug'i va b.
Inson a'zolari bilan ifodalanadigan nomlar	Muruntov, Kichiko'z, Ulkenko'z, Ayaqquduq, Oyoqog'itma, Mo'yinqum, Muringquduq va b.
Kishi ismlari va laqablari bilan bog'liq nomlar	Qora botir, Baymurat ovuli, Utemurod ovuli, Qulynbet ovuli, Urazjan ovuli, Shontibay ovuli, Eltoy ovuli, Fazilbek ovuli, Urazjon qudug'i, Qaroqota, Azanur avliyo va b.
Qatnov yo'llari bilan bog'liq nomlar	Ko'mir to'kken joli, Jau joli, Maya joli, Qashqin joli

Ushbu jadvaldan ko'rinib turibdiki, hudud xalqi aholisi joy nomlarini ko'chmanchi turmush tarzi bilan bog'lagan. Masalan, mahalliy xalq geografik nomlardan foydalangan holda, qaysi bir hudud chorvachilik yoki dehqonchilik qilish uchun, yashash uchun qulay ekanligini va aksincha noqulay ob-havo sharoitlari, yashash tarzi qiyin ekanligini ifodalaganlar. Joy nomlari orqali aholi joyning qulayligi hamda noqulayligi haqida ma'lumot berishgan.

Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining orasida etnotoponimlar ko'pligini turkiy xalqlar orasida etnik nomlar keng tarqalganligi bilan izohlasak bo'ladi. Etnotoponimlarning tarkibida azaldan paydo bo'lgan elat ismlari o'rin topgan. Shu qatorda Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining tarkibida antropotoponimlarning keng tarqalganini aytish mumkin.

XULOSALAR

1. Toponimikaning tadqiqot obyekti sifatida o'rganilishi til tizimi taraqqiyoti va takomilini, ularga aloqador hudud tarixi, geografiyasi, etnografiyasi, tabiati va boshqa imkoniyatlarini tadqiq qilish nuqtayi nazaridan ilmiy-nazariy, amaliy ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, ular xalqning o'tmishi, tarixi va ma'naviy qadriyatlarini o'zida saqlagan lingvomadaniy birliklar hisoblanadi.

2. Toponimlarni o'rganishda an'anaviy metodlar asosida tadqiq etish bilan birga ularni zamonaviy metodlar orqali o'rganish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu borada toponimlarni semiotik, lingvopsixologik metodlar orqali o'rganish unga nom beruvchi shaxs yoki jamiyat hayoti bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ma'lumotlarga ham ega bo'lishni ta'minlaydi.

3. Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining nomlanishida o'zbek etnik birligi – urug' nomlari, antroponimlarning o'rni hududda etnotoponimlar katta bir guruhni tashkil etgan. Toponimlarning nomlanishida antroponimlarning faolligi ovul, qabriston, avliyo qadamjoylarining nomlarini yasashda ko'proq uchraydi.

4. Toponimik hodisa sifatida Qizilqum hududi mikrotoponimiyasida bir nomning ikkinchi nomga o'tishi asosida yuzaga kelgan transonimizatsiya jarayoni ushbu hudud uchun ham xos bo'lib, geografik obyektlarning o'zaro aloqadorligini, bog'liqligini namoyon etadi.

5. Joy nomlarini nomlashda motiv bo'lgan barcha belgi-xususiyatlar atributiv, izafetik va predikativ tavsifga ega bo'lib, o'zi ifodalayotgan obyektни aniqlaydi va boshqalaridan farqlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

6. Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining yasashida onomastik konversiya va kompozitsion usul salmoqli o'rinni tashkil qiladi. Affiksatsiya usuli bilan esa nisbatan kam sonli toponimlar yasalgan. Bunda asosan *-li*, *-chi*, *-kor*, *-kash*, *-paz*, *-obod* qo'shimchalari toponim yasashda ishtirok etgan.

7. Hudud toponimlarining yasashida toponimik aniqlagichlar ham ishtirok etgan. Toponimik aniqlagichlarning eng xarakterlilari: oykonimik aniqlagichlar (*ovul*, *rabot*); gidronimik aniqlagichlar (*quduq*, *buloq*, *soy*); oronimik aniqlagichlar (*tog'*, *tepa*, *bel*) hisoblanadi.

8. Hududdagi toponimlarni etimologik tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatadiki, o'zbek toponimiyasidagi ko'pchilik joy nomlari aholining etnik qatlamiga, kasbiga, tabiatiga, hayvonot va o'simlik dunyosiga, joyning relefiga bog'liq holda vujudga kelgan.

9. Qizilqum hududi toponimlari necha ming yillar davomida bu hududda yashab kelgan xalqning ma'naviy merosi va madaniy mulki bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Bunday boylarning asrlar osha saqlanib qolishiga ko'maklashadi. Shu bilan birga, to'plangan material kelgusida O'zbekiston toponimlarining izohli va etimologik lug'atining yaratilishida muhim asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

10. Qizilqum hududi mikrotoponimiyasi etnomuloqot hududi hisoblanib, joy nomlarining aksariyat ko'pchiligini qozoq tiliga mansub toponimlar tashkil etadi. Qozoq tiliga mansub toponimlar, ko'pincha, qozoqlar zich yashaydigan joylarda, Qozog'iston Respublikasi bilan chegaradosh, ya'ni mintaqaning cho'l zonasida uchrashi aniqlangan. Hudud joy nomlari xalqning ko'chmanchi hayot tarzi bilan

bog‘liq bo‘lib, tog‘lar, daryolar, suv havzalari nomiga o‘z ta‘sirini ko‘rsatgan. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, hudud toponimiyasi mahalliy aholining tili, urf-odatlar, an‘analari to‘g‘risidagi madaniy, ma‘naviy axborotni o‘zida mujassam etgan hamda mahalliy xalqning maishiy hayotini, madaniyatini, yashash tarzining o‘ziga xosliklarini uyg‘unlashtirgan.

11. Qizilqum hududi toponimlarini tahlil qilish o‘zbek toponimikasini yangi materiallar bilan boyitadi. Navoiy viloyati toponimik xaritasini tuzishda ushbu materiallardan foydalanish kelgusida juda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
PHD.03/04.06.2020.FIL.113.02 AT THE JIZZAKH STATE PEDAGOGICAL
UNIVERSITY**

THE NAVOI STATE PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE

BERDIMURATOVA LAZZAT DUISENOVNA

**HISTORICAL – LINGUISTIC RESEARCH OF TOPONIMS OF THE
KYZYLKUM REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

10.00.01 – Uzbek language

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD) ON
PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

Jizzakh – 2024

The theme of the Dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) was registered at the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B2022.4.PhD/Fil2814.

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The defense of the Dissertation will take place on « _____ » _____ 2024, at _____ at the meeting of Scientific Council PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.113.02 awarding scientific degrees at Jizzakh State Pedagogical University (Address: 130100, Jizzakh, str. Sh.Rashidov, 4. Tel: (872) 226-13-57; fax: (872) 226-46-56; e-mail: jspi info@umail.uz, The main building of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, 2nd Floor, Meeting Hall).

The Dissertation can be reviewed at the Information Resource Centre of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University (Address: 130100, Jizzakh, str. Sh.Rashidov, 4. Tel: (872) 226-13-57; fax: (872) 226-46-56).

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INTRODUCTION (Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation annotation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. Toponym research in world science is considered a linguistic unit carrying unique, rich historical, national-cultural, and social information from linguistics, geography, history, ethnography, sociology, and linguocultural sciences. Important research has been conducted in the field of toponymy, focusing on the lexical meanings, naming, formation, and structural features of various types of toponyms, including polysonyms, commononyms, hydronyms, and agronyms, along with the collected experiences of onomastics. Today's globalization and integration of sciences, and collecting of all types of toponymic units and considering them in nominative-motivational, etymological, structural, areal, comparative-historical, typological-classification, sociolinguistic, lingua-cultural aspects are becoming an urgent issue of onomastics.

Today's development of toponymy in the world is being researched in historical, linguistic, and modern aspects at both the macro and microtoponymic scales, which are little studied. Linguists repeatedly emphasize that studying the components of toponyms, such as oikonym, hydronym, oronym, based on linguistic paradigms, is important in illuminating the social life, national, ethnic, and cultural historical development of the people. The study of toponyms examines the development and linguistic improvement of the language and its toponymic system, including oronymy, the relationship of toponyms with other toponymic units, dialect, geography, history, ethnography, geodesy, flora, and fauna of the area to which they belong, the nature of mountain tourism and other learning opportunities become relevant.

In recent years, our country has prioritized the creation of new research based on modern linguistic development and scientific paradigms. This aims for the consistent and effective implementation of language, particularly in toponymic policy, which is an important factor in our nation's development. After all, "we must study the ancient and rich history of our country, strengthen scientific research work in this direction, and fully support the work of scientists in the field of humanities."²⁵ It is essential to conduct research on the historical-linguistic, nominative-motivational, etymological, and derivational features of the toponyms in the Kyzylkum region of Navoi. This research will help enrich Uzbek toponymy with scientific and theoretical perspectives and practical interpretations.

The scientific results of this dissertation serve to a certain extent in the implementation of tasks defined in other regulatory legal documents related to this activity such as the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-2909 of April 20, 2017 "On measures to further develop the higher education system", No. PD-3160 of July 28, 2017 "Spiritual decisions on increasing the efficiency of educational work and raising the development of the field to a new level; No. PF-5850 dated October 21, 2019 "On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language", No.

²⁵ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi. –Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2018. – B. 22.

PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020 “Uzbek in our country on measures to further develop the language and improve the language policy”, No. PF-6097 dated October 29, 2020 “On approval of the concept of science development until 2030”, October 12, Decree No. PF-158 of September 12, 2023 “On Uzbekistan - 2030 Strategy”.

The accordance of research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the Republic. The dissertation was completed in accordance with the priority direction of the republican scientific, technical and innovative development I. “Socio-legal, economic, cultural, spiritual, and educational development of the information society and a democratic state, development of an innovative economy.”

The extent of study of the problem. In world linguistics, the scientific research of H.A. Smith, A.L. Dauzat, G.J. Copley, G.V. Lemon, V. Pisani, and others provides unique insights into the principles of toponymy formation as a science.

Interest in toponymic research emerged in Russian science in the 19th century and was evident in the works of V.A. Vostokov, N.N. Nadezhdina, V.V. Radlov, N. Ya. Danilevsky, Ya. K. Grot, and others. In the early years of the former Soviet government, this interest resulted in the emergence of works by A.I. Sobolevsky, V.P. Semyonov Tyan-Shansky, V.B. Shostakovich, P.L. Mashtakova, N. Ya. Marr, and A. M. Selisev. Following the Second World War, comprehensive works of historical and toponymic description were published. During this period, toponymy was established as a science, research methods were defined, and theoretical issues were developed. The works of these scientists form the foundation of numerous studies on Turkish toponymy, including the works of Sh.K. Konkashbayev, A.A. Abdurakhmanov, S. Ataniyazov, Sh.I. Yuzbashev, S.M. Molla-zade, and S. Umurzakov.

In our country, the study of onomastic units is becoming popular, their study in combination of historical-linguistic, lexical-semantic, ethno-geographical, socio-pragmatic, grammatical and linguocultural, paradigmatic, and syntagmatic approaches. In the second half of the 20th century and the years of independence, many scientific fundamental studies were conducted in a combination of linguistics, history, and geography with the aim of determining the functional-semantic development of toponyms in the language system, their formation, their meaning in the process of use and formation of names. In particular, E. Begmatov, T. Nafasov, Sh. Kadirova, Ya. Khudzhamberdiev, O. S. Gubaeva, T. Rakhmatov, Zh. Latipov, N. Okhunov, K. Khurramov, L. Karimova, S. N. Nayimov, Z. Dosimov, H. Kholmominov, B. Orinboyev, A. Muhammadjonov, A. Otajonova, T. D. Enazarov, S. N. Ahmedov, Sh. A. Temirov, I. Kholmuratov, N. Ganiyev, U.S. Turdimurodov²⁶ and others the services of scientists have been great. The articles,

²⁶ Бегматов Э. Ўзбек тили антропонимикаси: Филол.фан. номз...дисс. – Тошкент, 1965.; Нафасов Т. Қашқадарё область топонимлари: Филол.фан. номз...дисс. – Тошкент, 1968.; Кадырова Ш. М. Микропонимы Ташкента: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1970.; Хужамбердиев Я. Историко-этимологическое исследование топонимии Сурхандарьинской области Узбекской ССР: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1973.; Губаева О.С. Этнонимы в топонимии Ферганской долины: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – М., 1973.; Рахматов Т. Топонимия города Самарканда и его

monographs, and dissertations dedicated to the extensive research they conducted on theoretical, historical-linguistic, linguo-onomastic, linguo-cultural, and etymological analysis issues are highly important.

In recent years, several scientific studies have been conducted to analyze toponyms from linguistic, historical, and geographical perspectives, resulting in the defense of numerous candidates' and doctoral theses. These works have focused on the linguistic analysis of Uzbek onomastic terms and toponyms. Presently, the development of Uzbek toponymy is being systematized based on regulatory and legal documents.²⁷

The accordance of research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the Republic. The dissertation was conducted at Navoi State Pedagogical Institute on the topic “Functional pragmatic and semantic-methodical analysis of units of the Uzbek language (in synchronic and diachronic aspect)” within the scientific direction.

The purpose of the research is to describe and study the system of onomastic units of the Kyzylkum region, that is, to determine the common Turkic toponyms in this territory.

The tasks of the research:

collecting all toponymic units existing in the Kyzylkum region and bringing them into a single system, dividing them into lexical-semantic groups, and determining the grammatical structure and structural models of names;

study the methods of toponym formation in the region, explaining the linguistic and non-linguistic factors underlying their occurrence and development;

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²⁷ 1996 йил 31 майдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикасидаги маъмурий-худудий бирликлар, аҳоли пунктлари, ташкилотлар ва бошқа топонимик объектларининг номларини тартибга солиш тўғрисида”ги 203-сонли қарор; 1996 йил 30 августдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикасидаги маъмурий-худудий тузилиш, топонимик объектларга ном бериш ва уларнинг номларини ўзгартириш масалаларини ҳал этиш тартиби тўғрисида”ги қонун; 2004 йил 11 августдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикасидаги маъмурий-худудий бирликлар, аҳоли пунктлари, ташкилотларга ва бошқа топонимик объектларига ном бериш ишларини тартибга солиш тўғрисида”ги 383-сонли қарор; Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Географик объектларнинг номлари тўғрисида”ги қонуни / Халқ сўзи, 2011, 13 октябрь, № 198. – Б.1

determination of the place of toponymic identifiers in the formation of regional toponyms and identification of their functional and semantic features;

comparative analysis of regional toponyms and identification of their general and specific aspects;

to reveal the etymological features of the names with a specific description within the toponyms of the region.

The object of the study was 1136 toponymic units of the Kyzylkum district of the Navoi region, collected from historical and geographical works, toponymic dictionaries, and during expeditions.

The research subject is the nomination-motivational, lexical-spiritual characteristics, structure, and formation models of toponyms in the Kyzylkum of the Navoi region.

The methods of research. Linguistic description, nominative-motivational, lexical-spiritual, comparative-historical, etymological, structural, areal, typological-classification, and sociolinguistic analysis methods were utilized to clarify the research topic.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

In the Kyzylkum region of the Republic of Uzbekistan, various objects are named using different types of toponyms such as oikonym, hydronym, oronym, necronym, agroonym, and dromonym. For example, names like Oyko‘nek, Teleu, and Keneges are used as the clan names, while toponyms like Jingildi, Shengeldi, and Ajiriqli are based on plant names. Animal names such as Qulankoq, Ot kuduq, and Okbota are also used, along with anthroponymic names like Kholmurodqazghan, Utamurod, and Eltay;

The methods used to create place names in the Kyzylkum region include composition, onomastic conversion, and affixation. This was demonstrated through examples such as Ajiriqli, Kogaqli, Tuyaqli (affixation method), Yassi+kechuv, Kampir+soy, Ming+buloq (composition method), Tapa, Koriz (onomastic conversion method);

In the naming of toponyms of the Kyzylkum region, the semantic functions of toponymic identifiers such as village, ovul, rabot, well, spring, stream, mountain, hill, ravine are Khojaovul (village), Kumrabot (rabot), Karaquduq (well), Oydinbuloq (spring), It is proved on the basis of names like Oqsoy (river), Bokantov (mountain), Uchtepa (hill), Oqjar (cliff);

The toponyms of the Kyzylkum region can be categorized based on their linguistic structure. They include toponyms with a root, affix, compound, toponymic identifier, and toponyms with complex content. The etymology of names such as Konimekh, Kokcha, Kengsoy, Qumrabot, and Chordara has been determined.

Practical results of the research:

the analysis of the meanings and historical linguistic origins of the local names of ethnic groups provides a scientific and theoretical foundation for studying these names as part of the language and national spiritual identity. This information can be used to create textbooks and teaching materials for subjects

such as ethnolinguistics, onomastics, dialectology, and toponymy, as it is an important source of knowledge.

linguistic database of “Place Names in Kyzylkum Region” was created on the basis of materials collected as a result of toponymic expeditions carried out during the research;

It has been proven that conclusions drawn from toponym research can be used to create new studies based on the analysis of regional lexical units in the Uzbek language.

Reliability of research results. The rigor of the conclusions drawn, the fact that the supporting data are obtained from official sources, the scientific and methodological basis of the analysis of the collected materials, the implementation of theoretical conclusions and recommendations, the quantity and quality of the research results, and the confirmation of the obtained results by authorized organizations.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The research results have a significant scientific value as the thesis enhances the onomastics of the Uzbek language with scientific insights into microtoponymy. This allows for the observation of social, linguistic, historical, and geographical changes in the toponomic domain.

The research results have practical significance as they are used in teaching onomastics and geography, writing textbooks and methodical manuals on onomastics and lexicology of the Uzbek language, and enriching the national and geographical encyclopedic dictionaries of the Uzbek language. Additionally, the results serve as a resource for special courses and seminars in undergraduate and graduate education.

Implementation of research results. Based on the scientific results of the historical-linguistic study of the toponyms in the Kyzylkum region:

The motivation of such names as clans, anthroponyms, phytotoponyms, zoonyms in the naming of objects belonging to the semantic groups of Kyzylkum toponyms such as oikonym, hydronym, oronym, necronym, agroonym, dromonym *Oyko'nek, Teleu, Keneges* (clan names), *Jing'ildi, Shengeldi, Ajiriqli* (plant names), *Qulanqoq, Ot quduq, Oqbo'ta* (animal names) *Xolmurodqazg'on, Utamurod, Eltoy* (anthroponymic names) some conclusions were made from the analysis of toponyms and used in the implementation of the fundamental project number 2016-09081165532 for the years 2017-2020 on the topic “Methodology for the development of the mother tongue and literature in accordance with the new alphabet and spelling rules of the Karakalpak language” (Decision No. 181 of May 8, 2024 of the Karakalpakstan branch of the Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences of Uzbekistan -number reference). As a result, enrichment of the theoretical part of the fundamental scientific project was achieved;

In the creation of toponyms of the Kyzylkum region, composition in such units as *Ajiriq+li, Koga+li, Tuya+chi* (affixation method), *Yassi+kechuv, Kampir+soy, Ming+bulaq* (composition method), *Tepa, Koriz* (onomastic conversion method), IL-402104209, made in 2022-2024 from the conclusions drawn based on the research of the activity of onomastic conversion methods and

the inactivity of the affixation method. “Automatic processing tool for information search systems (Google, Yandex, Google translate) – morpholexicon and morphological analyzer of the Uzbek language was used in the practical grant project on the topic of “creating a software tool” (reference No. 04/1-1142 dated May 1, 2024 of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi). As a result, the project is enriched with scientific conclusions and evidence;

In the naming of toponyms of the Kyzylkum region, the semantic functions of toponymic identifiers such as village, ovul, rabot, well, spring, stream, mountain, hill, ravine are Khojaovul (village), Kumrabot (rabot), Karaquduq (well), Aydinbuloq (spring), *Oqsoy* (stream), *Bo'kantov* (mountain), *Uchtepa* (hill), *Oqjar* (cliff). There have been proved and used from their conclusions on an implemented the fundamental project the number 2016-09081165532 of 2017-2020 “The new Karakalpak language was used in the implementation of the fundamental project “Methodology for the development of native language and literature in accordance with the new alphabet and spelling rules of the Karakalpak language” (Reference No. 181 dated May 8, 2024 of the Karakalpakstan branch of the Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences of Uzbekistan). As a result, the basic project was enriched with scientific and theoretical information about the semantic functions of place name identifiers in the naming of locations in the Kyzylkum region.

In the practical grant project on the topic “Creation of an automatic tool for processing information for search engines (Google, Yandex, Google translate) - a software tool for a morpholexicon and a morphological analyzer of the Uzbek language”, the conclusions of the etymology of the names of some toponyms of the Kyzylkum region, such as Konimekh, Kokcha, Kengsoy, Kumrabota, Chordara, were used. (Reference No. 04/1-1142 dated May 1, 2024 of Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature). As a result, the practical project was enhanced with comments on the linguistic structure of the toponyms in the Kyzylkum region.

Approval of research results. Research results were presented at 6 scientific-practical conferences, including 4 international and 2 national ones.

Publication of research results. 14 scientific works on the dissertation topic, including the main results of doctoral dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, were published in 8 scientific publications, including 4 republican and 4 foreign journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation is structured into an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and appendices. The total length of the work was 133 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the opening section of the dissertation, the text covers the importance of the research, its purpose, objectives, research subject and object, as well as the scientific originality and practical outcomes of the research. It also establishes the reliability of the obtained results and highlights their theoretical and practical

significance. Additionally, it includes information on how the obtained results will be put into practice, approved, the structure of the dissertation, and any associated published works.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Lexical-semantic groups of toponyms of the Kyzylqum region**”, the microtoponymy of the Kyzylqum region is considered an ethno-communication region, the relations between ethnic groups are somewhat intense in this region, and an opinion is expressed about the “field of ethno-communication” that constitutes the ethnic diversity. In the first part of this chapter, entitled “*Natural-geographic features in the creation of place names*”, the lexical-semantic analysis of the all-Turkish toponyms of the Kyzylqum region, the interrelationship of different geographical names, the unity of the toponym creation methods, the origin of the toponym-creating elements known for all species fully confirms the idea of uniqueness. Settlements in the researched area have historically emerged due to the presence of water bodies resulting from the physical and geographical conditions.

Most of the modern place names in the Kyzylqum region have clear etymological origins, making them relatively easy to research and analyze. However, there is a significant number of ancient place names in the area whose origins and meanings are unknown. These names require special attention for etymological and semantic analysis. Some of these toponyms include Bokantov, Kuljuktoʻv, Yassikeshu/Yassikechuv, Konimex (Kenimex) and others.

Structurally, the toponyms of the Kyzylqum region are based on ethnonyms and anthroponyms. Ethnotoponyms take the main place quantitatively in Turkish toponymy, and anthropotoponyms appeared in ancient times. In addition, formations arising from the appellative lexicon are also found among the regional names of the studied region. These are mainly toponyms derived from Russian or international words. For example, Rudny, Communism, Avangard, etc. According to the definition of V.A. Zhukkevich, this process is observed due to the abstraction, individualization and generalization of the geographical name.²⁸

The ownership of a particular territory by a people is often reflected in geographical names. Ethnic names should be viewed as an expression of a specific place or settlement. According to toponymist E.M. Pospelov, in nomadic cattle breeding, winter and summer pastures were named after certain clans, and later these places took on the names of those clans. For example, Sarbastepa in Kyzylqum, Karasaqal well, Shobanqazgan well, Karatoka well, Konek well, Ayuteren, Nayman, Jalayir, Uyrot, Dorman, Argin, Muyten villages around the city of Navoi, and others.

Geographical names provide insight into the people who reside in a specific area. Therefore, we should view ethnic names as reflections of the place names of certain geographical and physical features. According to toponymist E.M. Pospelov's perspective, the names of places are connected to the seasonal animal husbandry of nomadic peoples. Later they gave the same name to the villages (ovuls). Including *Oykonek ovuli*. The well below is named after the Konek clan.

²⁸ Жучкевич В.А. Общая топонимика, – Минск: Высшая школа, 1968., – 432 с.

This well is the name of a village located 8 km from where the Navoi railway crosses the stone road leading to Uzunquduq village.

Oykonek ovul – demonstrative-objective, determinative conjunction, subordinating conjunction: complete conjunction, noun+noun, tool – formal-grammatical tool: unmarked agreement suffix and marked possessive suffix, compound noun, simple compound.

Teleu ovul. The village is located on the right side of the road from Konimekh to Shorkol. Descendants of the Teleu clan live in this village.

Teleu ovuli – demonstrative-objective, determinative conjunction, subordinating conjunction: complete conjunction, noun+noun, tool – formal-grammatical tool: unmarked agreement suffix and marked possessive suffix, compound noun, simple compound.

Shorkol ovul. Shorkol was previously called Kataghon Ovuli. The Katagons are one of the ancient peoples who settled in Central Asia. In Rashididdin's book "Jome at-Tawarikh: the Kataghon were called "Khatakin".

Shorkol – it is formed from the combination of adjectives + nouns in the form of "shor" + "kol" (lake), "shor" is a subordinate word, "kol" is a governing word, attributive relation: determining+determinism – adjective+adjective, determiner compound, subordination, conjunction, adjective+noun, positional agent, noun compound.

Phytotponymy is a part of the toponymy system in the Kyzylkum region, closely related to the region's flora. The plants here are known as ephemerals and ephemeroites biologically.

In the Kyzylkum region, the landscape has changed over time. In the past, there were numerous water sources in Kyzylkum, which supported large forests in the area, as indicated by the names of the places. For example, the name *Jingildi* is a place name that appeared in connection with the *Jingil* plant that grows in desert areas. *Jing'ildi* or jing'il + li - is a toponym representing a feature of a place as a result of joining the adjective suffix - li to the word denoting the name of a plant. Based on the regional dialect, the suffix - li is pronounced in the form of -di as a result jing'il + li >+di // The name Jing'ildi was formed and the toponym Jinghildi was created.

Gujimditov is a mountain located 20 kilometers to the left of the road that descends from Zarafshan towards Besapan. The name *Gujimditov* is related to the name of the black wood (larch) called *Gujim*, that is, it is a toponym resulting from the combination of the adjective -li with the word gujum + li - the word denoting the name of a plant, which expresses the characteristic of a place made, based on the dialect of the region, the formative suffix -li was pronounced in the form of -di, as a result, the name gujum + li >+di // gujumdi was formed, tog'>tov in relation to the place (there was also a phonetic change of Uzbek sound: g' >v) the toponym Gujumditov was created.

In the second part of the chapter "Etymological Analysis of Hydronyms and Anthropohydronyms," hydronyms, which are a type of toponyms, are connected to the history of the people. They form a linguistic layer that reflects specific aspects of the national language, social life, culture, and spirituality of the people.

The physiogeographic features of the Kyzylkum region played a crucial role in the formation of the local place names, particularly those associated with the irrigation system such as rivers, lakes, streams, cisterns, wells, and ponds in certain areas of the desert.

Considering the specific features of hydronyms in the area under study, it can be observed that they are mainly derived from personal names, as well as from plant and animal names. The majority of the Kyzylkum territory is characterized by hydronyms derived from personal names. This is natural, as the use of arid desert lands was directly linked to human activity. For instance, names of wells make up a significant portion of water names, known as anthropohydronyms. Wells in the arid desert were crucial for survival. As a result, the name of the well was sometimes replaced by the name of the settlement that developed around it. This process is known as water name-oikonym transonymization, and gives rise to anthropohydronyms.

Anthropohydronyms are nouns of water bodies that have arisen on the basis of personal names: streams, streams, springs, wells, ponds, lakes, etc.²⁹ Such names express the relationship of people with the water body – the fact that it is named based on evidence such as ownership, construction.³⁰ For example, *Kenbay quduq* (*Kenbay well*), *Xolmurodqazg'on* (*Xolmurodqazghan well*), *Sarbay qazdirg'on quduq* (*the well which was dug by Sarbay*), *Sarbay qazg'on munara* (*the well which was dug by Sarbay*), *Muhammedijn quduq* (*Muhammedjan well*), *Buzaubay quduq* (*Buzaubay well*), *Musirep quduq* (*Musirep well*) and so on.

Kyzylkum hydronyms occupy an important place in the toponymy of this region.

Daryo. The term is derived from the Iranian language and means “sea” or “big river”. E.M. Murzayev has noted this term as part of many water body names in Asia and Indonesia. In Turkic languages, it is used to mean “river” or “big river”. There are two water body names in the Kyzylkum region that include the components “Syrdaryo” and “Kyzylgaryo”.

Sirdaryo. The Syrdarya River is the primary waterway in the studied area and all of Central Asia. Many tourist and local historians have provided information about the Syrdarya. The name “Syrdarya” first appears in the work of the Roman historian Pliny (1st century AD) as “Silis”.³¹ According to E.Safoyeva and I.Shoyimardonov, Silis is cognate with the words “sarmat”, “sar”, “sir”, and all of them are related to the Sart tribe that lived on the banks of this river. V.V. Bartold, S.G. Klyashtorny, H. Hasanov also believe that Silis and Sir are exactly one word. So, Silis, Sir are phonetic variants of one word.

Kyzylgaryo is the main channel of a dry branch of the Syrdarya River. It is currently filled with water from the Arnasoy lakes. According to V.Sh. Karabayev, the “Kyzilkum sands fell into a large dry valley near the Kargali Gorge, which used to receive water from the Syrdarya River. The valley stretched for about 20

²⁹ Охунов Н. Антропотопонимлар ва уларнинг ясалиши //Тил ва адабиёт таълими. 2005. –№1. –Б.92

³⁰ Улуков Н. Ўзбек тили гидронимларининг тарихий-лосоний тадқиқи: ДДА. –Тошкент, 2010. –Б.28

³¹ Плиний Старший Естественная история Книга II Вып.3.Сборник статей.Наука,Москва,2007.С.287-366

miles to the south. It narrowed in some areas, then widened again, and turned to the southwest towards the Nurota mountain range.”³².

Ko'l (lake). Ko'l is a Turkic word of origin. According to written sources, it has been used in Turkic languages since ancient times. It is also used as a hydronymic term in Mongolian, Indo-Iranian and Caucasian languages. Including Sho'rko'l.

Soy. The term "Soy" is one of the most common names for streams in Central Asia. These streams are often located in the foothills. There are fewer stream names in the study area, largely due to the vastness of the flat area. For example, Sarmishsoy, Kampirsoy, Oqsoy, Yelsoy, Qayroqlisoy.

Arnasoy. It is located in the Jizzakh region. New names have been derived from the Arnasoy hydronym, such as Arnasoy lakes, Arnasoy district, Arnasoy village, and Arnasoy fortress.

Arnasoy – The lowlands in the northwestern part of Murzachol, adjacent to the Kyzylkum deserts, are now filled with water. *Arna* – “cliff”, “channel”, “river”. “*Arna*” is a very old word. *Arna* – a channel formed by a river.³³ Also, E.V. Sevortyan wrote the following about the etymology of the term “arna”: 1. ariq - (in many Turkic languages) an irrigation channel. arik - general meaning to flow, soak (about water)... arna- (/ - (apparently, from the medial form -ar from - iga, i.e. arin+a). “Canal”, “confluent of the river”³⁴.

Aqsoy is located east of the village of Nurmakhan in the Qizilqum region. The stream was named "Aqsoy" because of the abundant growth of a one-meter-high plant called Aqbas in Aqsoy.

Yelsoy is situated in the northeast of Uchkuduq. Local inhabitants named the stream “Jelsoy” due to the constant strong wind in the area.

Quduq is a widely used geographical term in names of bodies of water throughout Central Asia. E. Murzayev states that the term is used from southern Ukraine to eastern Siberia and is known in Russian dialects of Povolje, Crimea, and the North Caucasus. The origin of the term “quduq” is Turkic. Studies have found that the term is most common in the Kyzylqum region, where 316 artificial water bodies have been identified, each corresponding to a language sign.

Oyko'nek quduq Named after the Konek clan, the well is situated at the intersection of the Navoi-Uchkuduq railway, which extends from the city of Zarafshan to the Uzunguduq farm. Currently, there are no residents.

Oq murt quduq – It was called like this because dug by a man with a white mustache named Izbosar of the Alim clan.

The hydronyms in the Kyzylkum region play an important role in the region's toponymy for several reasons.

Firstly, people have long endeavored to cultivate the vast waterless steppes. The presence of ancient irrigation facilities and the koriz irrigation system in some

³² Древнетюркский словарь / ред. В.М. Наделяев, Д.М. Насилов, Э.Р. Тенишев, А.М. Щербак. Ленинград: Наука, 1969,677 с.

³³ В.В.Радлов. Опыт словаря тюркских наречий. Санкт-Петербург,1893,том 1.-С.510.

³⁴ Севортян Э.В. Этимологический словарь тюркских языков. – М., Наука,1974. – С.767.

parts of the steppes indicate the preservation of the hydronym “koriz” in Kyzylkum.

Secondly, the presence of even a small body of water is crucial for sustaining life in a desert region without water. Water bodies play a vital role in the Kyzylkum desert, as well as in every desert. Livestock cannot survive in these regions without access to drinking water sources. Local residents have passed down knowledge about the characteristics of water bodies from generation to generation. For example: *qoq or achchiq (sho‘r) – (bitter (salty))*.

Qoq is water that appears after heavy rainfall in the explanatory dictionary of the Kazakh language.³⁵

Asauqoq is the name of a place in the Qaraqota settlement. The name *Asovqoq* means “unbridled watery place”. This toponym is formed by combining an adjective and a noun in the form of *asov+qoq*. In this combination, “*asov*” is the subordinate word and “*qoq*” is the dominant word. The relationship is attributive, with determiner + definite, adjective + adjective, determiner compound, subordination, conjunction, adjective + noun, and positional tool, noun compound. This artificial toponym was created by adding an oikonymic determiner (*qok*) to the existing oikonymic base (*asov* or *asau*, based on the regional dialect - the word “*asov*” is pronounced as “*asau*” in the local style). As a result of this process of toponymization at the onomastic lexical level, “*Asauqoq*” has become a toponym.

In terms of national geography, hydronyms with a core component are crucial in the challenging conditions of desert regions, and they hold significant importance in the toponymic system of the Kyzylkum region.

In the third part of the chapter titled “*Research of Oronyms and Anatomical Terms in Oronymy*,” the recording of oronyms in scientific sources related to the field of toponymy is discussed. It also covers the processes involved in the formation of this field as a separate direction in onomastics and the study of this field abroad and in our country.

In the field of onomastics, oronymics emerged as a distinct branch of toponymy in the 1960s and 1970s. Scholars such as B.A. Alborov, A.Z. Rosenfeld studied the oronymy of Tajikistan, while O.T. Molchanova conducted the first comprehensive study of oronyms in Russia. The first collection of scientific articles on oronyms was published in 1969, containing research on the orographic terminology of regions such as Yakutia, Tajikistan, Iran, and Crimea, as well as languages including Turkic, Finno-Ugric, and Slavic. Further studies focused on hydronyms and oronyms in Turkology. In the 1980s, scholars like Ye.A. Kerambayev, V.I. Isrofilova, and R.D. Sunchugashev contributed to the field with their respective studies on Kazakh oronyms, Azerbaijani oronyms and hydronyms in Georgia, and Khakasian oronymy. N.A. Lasynova created the first linguistic research on South-Eastern Bashkir oronymy, but one cannot agree with her inclusion of the names of any underground objects - speleonyms. Speleonym (Greek *cnleo* – cave + *onoma* – noun) – any objects located underground, with a way to get to the surface (caves, underground rivers, springs, waterfalls, lakes,

³⁵Қазақ тілінің түсіндірме сөздігі. т. 2, – Алматы: Ғылым, 1961, –Б.533.

wells and the like).³⁶ Speleonyms are part of the hydronymic scale, forming the basis for the independent scientific field of oronymics.

In the scientific sources of toponymy in Uzbek linguistics, the scope of issues studied by the field of oronymy is not clearly defined and not indicated. Only the following comments on this issue are observed in scientific sources: “Oronymics is a branch of toponymy that studies the set of oronyms of a certain language or region.”³⁷. S. Karayev explains this term as follows: “Oronymy is a sub-section of toponymy that studies the emergence of oronyms, the laws of development and their application.”³⁸. Sh. Temirov said, “Lexemes representing such characteristics as the object's color, size, shape, location, soil layer, and composition are the lexical basis of the thematic group of idioms describing the natural characteristics of the object. Socio-economic stability is related to the economic activity, lifestyle, occupation, profession, and ethnic composition of the population.”³⁹

Oronyms are words that perform nominative tasks by distinguishing them from other similar objects and carry valuable historical, social-political, and natural-geographical information.

In the all-Turkish toponymy of Central Asia, toponymists have determined the frequency of anatomical terms in the studied units. The prevalence of this phenomenon is observed in the creation of toponyms in the Kyzylkum region. Anatomical terms in the toponyms of the Kyzylkum region include: oyoq (*foot*), bosh (*head*), ko‘z (*eye*), burun (*nose*), o‘rkach (*sickle*), and bo‘yin (*neck*). They are represented in the toponyms: Ayaqquduq, Boshog‘itma, Oyoqog‘itma, Kichiko‘z, Ulkenko‘z, Muruntov, Moyinqum, O‘rkeshtov, and Quljuqtov

Oyoqog‘itma is a two-component toponym, the name of a water geographical object in Kyzylkum region. Foot is an anatomical term that has an anatomical counterpart in the toponym structure. In the structure of *Oyoqog‘itma* toponym, the word “foot” appears as a toponym-creating format, and in this case it is used in a figurative sense: “the end, the last part of something, here the exact last part of a physical-geographical object, that is, it’s part of the spring.”⁴⁰ In this case, the name of the water body in question has an antonymic pair: the anatomical term bosh/bas. We observe this anatomical term in the Kyzylqum region of the Republic of Uzbekistan as part of the Ayaqkuduq hydronym.

While conducting this research, we identified 60 oronyms expressed as part of the national geographical term mountain name in the Kyzylkum region: *Keregetov*, *O‘kiztov*, *Qasqirtov*, *Tulkitov*, *Aristantov*, *Tomditov*, *Nuratatov*, *Kelinchaktov*, *Tobabergentov*, *Besapantov*, *Bo‘kantov*, *Altintov*, *Murintov*, *Pistelitov*, *Boztov*, *Balpantov*, *Qoratorov*, *Aytimtov*, *Baqalitov*, *Boshog‘itmatov*, *Jalpaqtov*, *Tumshiqtov*, *Alimtov*, *Sulton Uvays tog‘i*, *Shoqitov*, *Dauqiztov*, *Keregetov*, *Gujimditov*, *Burkittov*, *Beltov*, *Amantaytov* and others. For instance, *Qoratorov*, *Qasqirtov*,

³⁶ Бегматов Э., Улуков Н. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Наманган, 2006. – Б.70.

³⁷ Дўсимов З., Тиллаева М. Топонимика асослари. – Тошкент, 2002. – Б.82.

³⁸ Қораев С. Ўзбекистон вилоятлари топонимлари. – Тошкент: О‘zbekiston Milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2005. – Б.217.

³⁹ Темиров Ш.А. Самарқанд вилояти оронимларининг лисоний тадқиқи. Фил.фан.фалс.док... дисс.автореф. – Самарқанд, 2019. –Б.23.

⁴⁰ Қазақ тілінің түсіндірме сөздігі. I т., – Алматы: Ғылым, 1959, – Б.337

Tulkitov, Jeltumshiq, Toqtitov, Oqsaritov, O'rkeshlov, O'kiztov, Ushtov, Ko'ktov, Oqjar and others. At first glance, it seems that there should be few oronyms in the Kyzylkum region, because it consists mainly of plains. The existing depressions and hollows gradually fill with groundwater and turn into lakes and streams, contributing to the composition of hydronyms.

The second chapter of the dissertation is titled “**Structural and Grammatical Features of the Formation of Toponyms**”. The first part of the chapter, titled “*Transonymization of the Onomastic Units of the Kyzylkum Region*”, focuses on the linguistic significance of studying the history, structure, and formation features of toponyms.

Various studies in Uzbek linguistics by E. Begmatov, T. Nafasov, Z. Dosimov, T. Rahmatov, and N. Okhunov have been analyzed. These works reveal that toponyms are formed in the language through various methods such as affixation, composition, and conversion.

Instead of considering the creation of a proper noun within the framework of proper nouns as a form of conversion, it should be viewed as an independent method of forming a proper noun. This involves the transition of one type of proper noun to another type, similar to the transformation of one thing into something else altogether. This process includes transitions from anthroponym to toponym, toponym to hydronym, and vice versa. This phenomenon seems to have significance in the Kyzylkum region as well. Examples of toponyms created through this process in this area include: Zarafshan River – Zarafshan city; Uchkuduk (well) and settlement – Uchkuduk city; Tomdibulok spring – Tomdi district, and so on.

In each system of place names, geographical names that come from place name terms or established place names hold a specific position. Some sources use the term “toponyms” to refer to these derived names. However, scholars have defined this phenomenon using terms like contact transition and toponymic transonymization in onomastics. N.V. Podolskaya suggested the term “transonymization”. According to N.Ulukov, proper nouns derived without any change from related nouns are referred to as conversion with respect to the creation of place names, including names for bodies of water, human names, animal names, and plant names. The term “transonymization” is used to describe the creation of a proper noun from another proper noun.⁴¹ Transonymization refers to the transfer of one type of noun to another type of noun. This process is observed in all types of common nouns (anthroponym, toponym, zoonym, cosmonym) and is quite wide in scope. The term and concept of transonymization can be applied to all nouns of the onomastic level because the result is the formation of a noun from another noun, regardless of interpretation. Factual materials show that a significant number of popular names have been created using the method of transonymization. It is worth noting that over two thousand Kazakh ethnotoponyms have been registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Ethnotoponyms belonging to the Kazakh nation in the

⁴¹ Улуков Н. Ўзбек тили гидронимларининг тарихий-лисоний тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2010. – Б.28

Kyzylkum region are a special lexical layer, which preserves ancient substrate lexemes and morphemes. The study of this layer of vocabulary is undoubtedly of interest not only for linguistics but also for clarifying several issues related to the history, ethnography, ethnogenesis, and glottogenesis of Turkic peoples in general.

In the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Turkic and Kazakh ethnonymic system has been present since ancient times and has been preserved in the form of ethnotoponyms (ethnocononyms). Based on the above considerations, we can draw the following conclusions:

1. The development of ethnotoponyms is a gradual process influenced by external factors and linguistically related to transonymization. This phenomenon has not been thoroughly examined in the field of onomastics. In our research, we have determined the contact transition of ethnonym → toponym, ethnonym → hydronym against the opinions formed on this issue.

2. Given the ambiguity of certain terms, we will focus solely on the phenomenon of transonymization proposed by N.V. Podolskaya in scholarly discourse. This phenomenon refers to the transition of a noun from one object to another.

Thus, in the toponymy of the Kyzylkum region, the origin of toponyms from other groups of nouns is often observed, that is, in the process of transonymization, it is possible to give schemes such as oronym → oikonim, anthroponym → oikonim, ethnonym → oikonim, hydronym → oikonim. We can see this in the example of units below:

1) transition of oronym to oikonim: Uchtepa (oronym) - Uchtepa (oikonim); Karatepa (oronym) – Karatepa (oikonim); Julaytepa (oronym) - Julaytepa (oikonim)

2) transition of anthroponym to oikonim: Utemurod (anthroponym) - Utemurod (oikonim); Baymurat (anthroponym) - Baymurat (oikonim)

3) transition of ethnonym to oikonim: Qatoghon (ethnonym) – Qatoghon (oikonim); Teleu (ethnonym) – Teleu (oikonim); Qiyat (ethnonym) – Qiyat (oikonim); Keneges (ethnonym) – Keneges (oikonim); Oyko‘nek (ethnonym) – Oyko‘nek (oikonim); Qarasaqal (ethnonym) - Qarasaqal (oikonim).

4) transition of hydronym to oikonim: Uchquduq (hydronym) – Uchquduq (polysynonym in the Kyzilkum region), Zarafshan (hydronym) – Zarafshon (polysynonym in the Kyzilkum region), Tomdibulok (hydronym) – Tomdi (oikonim in the Kyzilkum region).

Thus, each toponymic system contains geographical names derived from toponymic terms or established toponyms. Some sources also use the term topoponyms to refer to these derivatives.

In the second part of the chapter “*Morphological Methods of Formation of Toponyms of the Kyzilkum Region*,” it is mentioned that within the toponymy of each region, ancient words from the local language create a distinct layer. Analyzing the grammatical structure of this vocabulary provides valuable material for linguistic science, particularly for the study of language history, as geographic names can endure within a language for extended periods of time. They are valuable material for the historical grammar of a particular language. It is also important to research the current state of toponym creation in different languages

for the field of linguistics. Toponymy is considered a part of linguistics because geographical names are part of a language's vocabulary and follow ⁴²specific linguistic patterns. Therefore, studying the current state of toponym creation in a language is of interest to the field of linguistics. Creating a toponymic dictionary involves using words and phrases from a language in accordance with specific grammatical rules.

The study of toponyms reveals that the Turkic toponyms in this area were primarily formed using two grammatical methods: morphological and syntactic. The morphological method of word formation is recognized as the most efficient approach for creating vocabulary in Uzbek⁴³ and all Turkic languages.

This method is also effective for creating place names. Observations on the formation of the morphological place names in the studied area showed that, in addition to the word-forming elements of the original Uzbek language, the acquired Tajik word-forming elements were actively involved in this process.

As noted, affixation is the most productive way of word formation in Uzbek, but not all word-forming affixes are involved in the creation of a toponym. In Uzbek, it belongs to toponym-forming affixes: -chi, -li, -lik, -ma, -lok, -sh/-ish, -ik/-uk, -lar. They form geographical names with nouns, adjectives, numbers and verbs.

- *li*, a number of toponyms in the territory under study were formed with the help of the Uzbek affix -li and its phonetic variants -li, -ti, which are productive in the formation of ethnonyms. S. Gubaeva believes that these affixes in ethnotoponyms cannot be singled out separately. Indeed, -li, -lik (with variants) are found in the attributive composition of toponyms. But we have more than ever the right to single them out as special toponym-forming suffixes. If a toponym indicates the presence of something, in particular a plant, in a certain territory, we can talk about its affix formation.

Below, we observe the presence of the affix -li/-ti-di in the toponyms of the area under study:

a) the presence of certain plants in one place or another, for example, Ulken isqali, Kichik isqali, Qog'ali, Qamishli, Ajiriqli, Paxtali, Gujumdi, Jing'ildi, Shengeldi;

b) presence of various animals: Jilandi, Kashqirli;

v) the presence of representatives of a particular people living in a locality: Sirgali (mainly representatives of the Sirgali clan lived in this settlement). The same can be said about Koshtangali and Oshamayli.

-*chi* According to S.S. Gubayeva, the -chi affix is not specific to Turkic toponymy. However, the toponymy data of the Kokan group contradicts this. For example, N. Okhunov has identified more than 30 names created with this affix.⁴⁴ In the dissertation text, the formants -*lik*, -*sh//ish*, *abod*, *kor*, *dor*, -*paz*, -*kash*, -

⁴² Жучкевич В.А. Ко'rsatilgan asar. –В.7.

⁴³ Qarag'ang: Гуломов А. Ўзбек тилида сўз ясаш йўллари ҳақида // Тил ва адабиёт институти асарлари. – Тошкент, 1949. – С. 65.

⁴⁴ Охунув Н. Топономия Кокандской группы районов: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1978. – С.15.

istan, and *-kash*, *xona* are thoroughly explained, and Their place in the formation of toponyms is defined by representing a certain group of people, the main type of economic activity, residential areas, profession, and type of activities.

The third part of the chapter is called “*Syntactic Method of Formation of Territorial Onomastic Units*”. Most of the toponyms in the researched area were created using the syntactic method. In this language, geographical objects are often explained with descriptive names. The toponyms formed by the syntactic method depend on a specific place. For a long time, toponymists focused on detailing geographical terms in the formation of proper names. According to E. M. Murzayev, this phenomenon is especially characteristic of Turkish toponymy. “Modern geographical names in Slavic and some other Indo-European languages are less influenced than in Turkic, Mongol, Tungus-Manchu environments, where most of the toponyms were created with the participation of local terms.”⁴⁵ Geographical terms, as lexical units, refer to empty space, but from a toponymic perspective, they do not specify a particular place in geographical reality. For example, terms like village, lake, and stream represent general concepts, but they are not tied to a specific location. When these terms are transformed into specific geographical names, they are distinguished from other geographical features based on different attributes. The attributes of a term are determined by the qualifying words, such as *Karatepa*, *Saribel*, *Sarikiya*, *Yangibazar*, *Yangiovul*, and *Yangiyer*. This results in the formation of clear expressions with two components. The toponymic system mainly consists of the first type of specific expressions, with a smaller number of the second and third types, a reflection of the fact that this toponymic system was established in ancient times. Additionally, a portion of the new toponyms reflects migration, as inhabitants who moved to the steppe brought their old names to the new territory.

The process of forming complex geographical names involved the creation of names from different linguistic constructions. An analysis of the combined place names in the region revealed that these names originated from attributive, possessive, and predicative relationships. For example: *Qorabuloq*, *Oqsu*, *Oqtepa*, *Qoratepa*, *Qirqkapa*, *Qizilqum*, *Oqqum*, *Do‘ngqishloq*; *Iliyasning belgisi*, *Xan Sharbag*, *Shadmanquduq*, *Shansharbayquduq*, *Turdimuratning to‘lderi*; *Aliyarqashg‘an*, *Tuyao‘lgan*, *Mambetqozg‘an*, *Tuyatortar* and others.

The fourth part of the chapter is titled “***Adjectives Expressing Color in the Structural Names of the Kyzilkum Region.***” It is known that different colors and their associated totemic, mythological, religious, and philosophical concepts played a significant role in the lives of Turkic peoples in ancient times. Historical sources and ethnographic literature express various opinions on this, and colors also hold symbolic meanings for Turkish peoples. K. Shoniyozov writes: “In ancient times, the Turkic tribes living in Altai and Southern Siberia named the directions (north, south, east, and west) with colors. Black represented the north, red represented the south, blue represented the east, white represented the west, and yellow represented the center. It became a custom for people within a

⁴⁵ См.: Мурзаев Э.М. Очерки топонимики. – М.: Мысль. 1974. – С.382.

particular tribal union to settle according to these directions, and over time the direction names (color names) became ethnic names.”⁴⁶ So, the words expressing color were used in ancient times to determine the location or sides of people.

The linguistic materials of Turkic languages, including the Uzbek language, indicate that in addition to the main usage of species and color names, there are also semantic features related to people's worldview, lifestyle, and various symbolic meanings. However, there is a lack of comprehensive studies in Turkology and Uzbek linguistics regarding the problem of type and color, which can reveal the personality-meaning characteristics of Turkic languages. In Uzbekistan, particularly in the toponymy of the Kyzylqum region of the Navoi region, geographical names primarily consist of nouns, verbs, and adjectives, while adverbs, pronouns, and numbers are rarely used.

In this part, we will think about vocabulary units such as white, black, and red used in toponyms, as well as their semantics and etymology.

Toponyms with adjectives representing white color (oq). There are several place names with the word – oq in the toponymy of the Kyzylqum of the Navoi region: Oqtov (Tomdi t.), Oqbo‘get (Konimex t.), Oqtashli (Konimex t.), Oqtaqir (Tomdi t.), Oqsoy (Konimex t.), Oqbaytal (Tomdi t.), Oktepa (Konimekh t., Tomdi t.), Oqbota (Tomdi t.), Oqquduq (Tomdi t.), etc.

Toponyms with adjectives expressing black color (qora). There are several toponyms with the word – oq in the toponymy of the Kyzylqum of the Navoi region: these are Qoraqiya (Konimex t.), Qoraquduq (Tomdi t.), Qora toqa quduq (Tomdi t.), Qorasaqal (Konimex t.), Qorabo‘riyoynaq (Konimex t.), Qoratorov (Konimex t.), Qoratepa (Konimex t.) and others.

Toponyms with red adjectives (qizil). Qizileshik (Konimex t.), Qiziltom (Tomdi t.), Qizilcha (Nurota t.), Qizilqoq (Konimex t.), Qizilquduq (Konimex t.), Qiziluy (Tomdi t.), Qizilo‘y quduq (well) (Konimex t.), Qiziljaldi (Konimex t.), Qiziltov (Tomdi t.), Qizilbuloq (Tomdi t.), Qiziljar (Tomdi t.), Qizil ungir (Tomdi t.) and others.

In addition, in this area we observe that in the structure of toponyms there are often adjectives expressing other colors. For example: brown (qo‘ng‘ir). This quality of color refers to dark-looking hills densely covered with vegetation. Kangirtepa in the Kyzylqum region is original, marked by the toponym “brown hill”. Toponyms also use color adjectives to describe the color of a natural object. For example, gray (kulrang), that is, “bo‘z” – Bo‘zrov (oronim); blue “green” (ko‘k) – Ko‘ktepa, Ko‘kcha oronimi; sari(q) – Sarjal oronim (the original meaning of the jal component is “road”, this term designates hill ranges, in our case, Sarjal oronim is the hills along the Navoi-Zarafshan highway).

Toponyms often do not use words in their original meaning, especially when it comes to units expressing quality or color. In the Kyzylqum region of the Navoi region, most toponyms with white, black, red, brown, yellow, and blue components have meanings unrelated to the actual color.

⁴⁶ А.Эргашев. Ўзақдош этнопонимлар тадқиқи/Илмий хабарнома . АДУ, №3, 2011. –Б. 94.

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled “**Turkish Model of Toponym Formation in the Toponymic System of Kizilkum Region.**” In the first part of the chapter, “*Specific Features of the National Model of Toponym Creation,*” the unique characteristics of toponymic systems in different geographical regions are discussed. Each region has its own type and distinctive features of toponym formation and functionalization. The national model of toponym creation varies as well, with each having its own ethnic model of toponym creation. The Uzbek language’s ethnic model is notable for its rich language elements in defining geographical objects.

E. Begmatov states that “most Turkish words are common to related languages. This is why the original Turkish words are analyzed under the umbrella of common Turkic lexicon and common Turkic layer combinations.”⁴⁷

People use the most subtle and obvious features of geographical objects to give them figurative names. Figurative names are common in toponymy, and they are a way of forming words with meaning. In scientific toponymic literature, these names are called metaphorical toponyms, derived from the Greek word “metaphor” which means “shift” or “comparison”. The word “metaphor” refers to comparison and is a way of naming geographical objects based on the real or apparent similarity to another geographical object, as well as its shape and appearance. The main reason for naming an object is a feature such as its shape or appearance. In this naming process, one compares the object to other things in their imagination and then selects a similar name that takes into account this similarity. In the process of forming Uzbek toponyms, some geographical terms used in folk speech are attributed to parts of the human body. For example: *kindik* (*navel*) (Kindiktepa in Sirdaryo region), *yemshek* “*ko‘krak*” (*chest*) (Qizemshek in South Kazakhstan region), *burun* (*nose*) (Muruntov in Navoi region).

When creating geographical names, we often see the use of adjectives expressing color. For example: white - *oq* (Tomdi district of Navoi region – *Oqtov*, *Oqtepa* – Tomdi, Konimekh districts); black – *qora* (South Kazakhstan region – *Qaratov*, Navoi region, Konimekh district – *Qaratov*); red (South Kazakhstan region – *Ko‘ksayek*, Navoi region, Tomdi district - *Qizilbuloq*, *Qizilquduq*); blue “green” (*ko‘k*) (South Kazakhstan region – *Ko‘ksayek*, Konimekh district – *Kokcha*; yellow (South Kazakhstan region *Sariagach*, Navoi region, Konimekh district – *Saribel*, *Sarzhah*), etc.

The examples provided help to identify specific features of Kazakh toponymy in the context of foreign languages. However, these features should be considered within the national toponymic system.

Characteristic of the ethnic model of the whole-Turkish toponymic system of the Uzbek language: 1) diversity of language methods in the process of representing geographical objects; 2) *ovul* and *villages* are called by the ethnic name of clan, tribe (here, people who live in a certain area, depending on the season and season of the meadows); 3) the toponymic systems of the Uzbek and Kazakh languages contain many *ethnotoponyms*; 4) active use of adjectives

⁴⁷ Бегматов Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. –Тошкент, “Фан”. 1985. – Б.199.

representing color in the naming of geographical objects; 5) the importance of developing positivity in the naming of geographical objects; 6) manifestation of negativity during the inspection of geographical objects; 7) the existence of a phenomenon of calking in the designation of geographical objects; 8) language metaphor in defining geographical objects; 9) using anatomical terms as metaphors; 10) emergence of anthroponyms as the names of settlements on the basis of forced settlement of foreign and international names in the process of late appearance; 11) During the colonization of Central Asia, the Soviet government's influence was ingrained in the local population's mindset. This was reflected in the naming of geographical and other features after the family members of those who served the Soviet government and their servants. As a result, anthropotonyms that reflect the personalities of the colonists emerged; 12) During the establishment of the Soviet system, there was a wider scope for the ideological naming of places, and many names of figures from the communist movement appeared, which replaced the names associated with the former tsarist system.

The second part of the chapter is titled "*A Peculiarity of Using Popular Geographical Terms in the Creation of Toponyms in the Kyzylkum Region.*" The lexical and semantic groups of toponyms in the research, the presence of folk geographical terms in the toponyms of the researched area: mountain (tau), sand (qum), spring (buloq), lake (ko'l), stream (soy), stream (ditch), well (guduq), tributary (irmoq – suat), river (o'zen), parom (kechuv) and others are expressed. The Yassykechuv dromonim is of great importance in the area under study. The Yassykechuv dromonim is noted on the old caravan route. For this reason, the medieval toponym Iasi attracts special attention. The former major logistics center is located on the section of the Great Silk Road that passes through Kyzylkum, and its scientific etymology has not yet been resolved positively.

In the process of studying the national-geographical conditions of the region, in this region, despite the flatness of the place, many mountain (tau) oronyms were established. At the same time, despite the natural features of the desert, a large number of hydronyms were found here. In the region, there are many toponyms with a common Turkic structure, which arose according to the following type: number + term. The use of sacred numbers with folk geographical terms is determined, justifying the conditional meaning of the plural in toponyms.

In the Kyzylkum region, there is a frequent use of whole Turkish national geographical terms in toponyms, first of all, the term qum (sand). This term is found in the geonym Kyzylkum, the original meaning of which is "red sand". The noun has two components: the adjective kizil (red) + the folk geographical term qum (sand). In phonetic variants, it is widely represented in Turkic toponyms, as we know, it is used "qum" in Kipchak dialects, "gum" in Oguz dialects. The toponyms Mo'yinqum and Yomonqum are also found in the Mingbulok depression in Kyzylkum.

One of the important results of the study of folk geographical terms of the Kyzylkum region is *achchiq* (bitter). This is the definition and description of the geographical terms of the *achchiq* (bitter), *sho'rhok* (salty sand), *sho'r* (salty). They are widely used by people and we should define and describe the

geographical terms of them. A large number of toponyms “Beshachchik” and “Yomonachchik” appear with their participation.

Thus, we have identified and described for the first time among thirty-four hydronyms of the Kyzylkum region *achchiq* (bitter) – the term of folk-geographical term (meaning a source of salty, brackish water, unsuitable for drinking) in specialized literature.

In the third part of the chapter titled “*Features of Naming Kazakh Ethnotoponyms in the Area of Kyzylkum*,” the focus is on scientific research and the discussion of the role and characteristics of the Kazakh region in naming local place names.

The names Uzbek and Kazakh are important parts of the names of Turkic-speaking peoples. It's common to find names related to Uzbek and Kazakh clans and their branches in the ethnic groups of Turkic peoples. Ethnotoponyms have their own description based on their historical and gradual justification, which is important in studying Uzbek ethnonyms and ethnotoponyms. Similar to other Turkic peoples, the Uzbek and Kazakh people are composed of ethnic groups belonging to specific clans and tribes.

In the Kyzylkum region, place names associated with Kazakh and Uzbek clans are more widely distributed compared to other place names. For example, names such as Argin, Jaloyir, Kangli, Dormon, Kipchak, Qatagan, Mangit, Kenagas, Saray, Nayman, Ayronchi, Uyrot, Urgenji are not only found in the Kyzylkum region but also in other regions inhabited by Turkic clans in our republic.

The history, geography, culture, folklore, language, and cultural traits of the people in the Kyzylkum region are important areas of study. It is essential to expand our knowledge in these areas. The study of the region’s place names (toponymy) is crucial for solving unanswered questions in linguistics, local history, and geography.

The names that reflect the specific features of the geographical reality are the source of the most information about such natural objects and can reveal their characteristics and description.

Toponomist A. Superanskaya in her works identifies the criterion for representing a geographical object and the direction of naming:

Criteria: 1) by physical characteristics; 2) their role in human life.

Naming: 1) characteristics of the object to be named; 2) features relevant to the local population⁴⁸.

Geographical names are familiar to everyone, but they reflect the history and characteristics of the local people's way of life. We often overlook their significance, but these names embody the essence of the ancient history and culture of the people in their modern form.

The study of famous place names, known as toponyms, and their meanings has been a topic of interest since ancient times.

⁴⁸ Мурзаев Э.М. Словарь народных географических терминов. Т.1. М., Мысль.1984. – 653 с.

The ancient East is also distinguished by its scientific views on this issue. According to the encyclopedist scholar Abu Rayhan Beruni, "When tribes of other languages take over an area, the names of the area change quickly because they distort the name and adapt it to their own language, following the custom of the Greeks. They take the primary meaning of the names, and as a result, the name is subject to change." It follows that the pronunciation of people of other languages affects the change of the actual name of the place.

Characteristics of toponyms in the Kazakh language in the Kyzylkum region.

According to the naming feature	Kazakh toponymy in the Kyzylkum region
Names that express the relief feature of the place with the words tog', jar, qir, do'ng, to'qay, tog', tepa, cho'l (mountain, cliff, hill, dong, grove, mountain, hill, desert).	Bo'kantov, Quljuqtov, Aristantov, Beltov, Keregetov, Tulkitov, Qasqirtov, To'qtitov, O'kiztov, Aytimtov, Auminzadatov, Muruntov, Tomditov, Oqtov, Qorarov, Yetimtov and others.
Names related to water bodies: soy, ariq, buloq, ko'l, suv, quduq, ko'prik, kechik (stream, stream, spring, lake, water, well, bridge, lake).	Og'risoy, Tomdibuloq, To'rtquduq, Sirdaryo, Tomdibulok, Tortguduk, Qizon's boat, Korik's boat, Muytenn's boat, Yassikeshu, Shobanqazgan well, Shorkol and others.
Names of certain plants and trees: archa, yong'oq, olma, terak, tol, tut, uzum, o'rik, qamish, qayrag'och, arpa (fir, walnut, apple, poplar, willow, mulberry, grape, apricot, reed, alder, barley).	Jing'ildi, Saksavul forest, Qamishli, Madeli grove, Qaldibek grove, Shengeldi, Ajiriqli, Gujimditov, Toldi well, Paxtaker, Keskanterak ovul, Pistelitov and others.
With word which connected with color indicators: oq, qora, qizil, sariq, ko'k (names associated with the words white, black, red, yellow, blue).	Qizilqum, Ko'kcha, Qizil quduq, Ko'koyoz village, Qizil ko'pir, Oqbaytal, Oqbo'ta, Qora tuqanin grove, Qizildaryo, Oq murt quduq (well), Oq quduq (well), Qora Bo'get water dam and others.
Names of birds and animals	Qasqirtov, Tulkitov, Jilandi, Qulanqoq, Bukenay, Qora qarg'a dovoni, O'kiztov, To'qtitov, Ot quduq, Oqbaytal, Oqbo'ta, Tuya ovul, Burkittov and others.

Names formed using words expressing number, quantity	Qo'shquduq, Ushtepa, Beshquduq, To'rtquduq, Jetisoy, Oqsoy, Beshqoq, Beshachchiq, Oltiachchi, Uchachchiq, Uchquduq tum, Mingshuqir and others.
Names formed on the basis of the names of clans and tribes	Sarbas, Qorasaqal, Qoratoqa, Ko'nek, Ayuteren, Nayman, Jalayir, Uyrot, Do'rman, Arg'in, Muyten, Uyrot, Qorasiraq, Mang'it, Qoraxitoy, Teleu and others.
Names associated with minerals	Altintov, Ko'mir to'kken joli, Zarafshon, Tuztepa, Temirshi and others.
Names related to the words aromatic, denoting taste and smell: shirin, achchiq, sho'r, nordon, chuchuk, taxir, xushbo'y (sweet, bitter, salty, sour)	Shurquduq, Sho'rsha, Sho'rtepa, Sho'rko'l, Sasiqko'l, Sasiqbuloq, Beshachchiq, Achchiq quduq, Jilmanachchiq, Itachchiq, Baynazarachchiq qudug'i, Achchiq qamishli qudug'i and others.
Names expressed by human organs	Muruntov, Kichiko'z, Ulkenko'z, Ayaqquduq, Oyoqog'itma, Mo'yinqum, Murinquduq and others.
Names related to personal names and nicknames	Qora botir, Baymurat ovul, Utemurod ovul, Qulynbet ovul, Urazjan ovul, Shontibay ovul, Eltoy ovul, Fazilbek ovul, Urazjon quduq (well), Qaroqota, Azanur avliyo (saint) and others.
Names related to roads	Ko'mir to'kken joli, Jau joli, Maya joli, Qashqin joli and others.

The table shows that the local residents in the region named places based on the nomadic way of life. For instance, they used geographic names to indicate areas suitable for cattle breeding or farming, as well as those with unfavorable weather conditions and difficult living conditions. Through place names, residents provided information about the suitability and challenges of each location.

The prevalence of ethnotoponyms in the toponyms of the Kyzylkum region can be attributed to the abundance of ethnic names among Turkic peoples. Ethnotoponyms consist of ethnic names that have been in use since ancient times. Additionally, anthropotoponyms are also common in the toponyms of the Kyzylkum region.

CONCLUSION

1. The study of toponymy as a research object has scientific-theoretical and practical importance from the point of view of researching the development and improvement of the language system, the history, geography, ethnography, nature, and other possibilities of the area related to them. are linguistic and cultural units that retain their spiritual values.

2. It is important to study toponyms using both traditional and modern methods. In this regard, the study of toponyms by means of semiotic and linguo-psychological methods provides access to information related to the life of the person or society who gave it the name

3. In naming the toponyms in the Kyzylkum region, there is a significant presence of Uzbek ethnic unit names, clan names, and anthroponyms. This large group of ethnotoponyms is prevalent in the region. Anthroponyms play a major role in naming villages, cemeteries, and shrines dedicated to saints.

4. As a toponymic phenomenon, the process of transonymization, which occurred on the basis of the transition of one name to another in the microtoponymy of the Kyzylkum region, is typical for this region and shows the interconnection and dependence of geographical objects.

5. All signs and characteristics that motivate toponyms have an attributive, isophetic, and predicative description. They define the object they represent, which is important for distinguishing it from others.

6. Onomastic transformations and the compositional method play an important role in creating toponyms in the Kyzylkum region. Relatively few toponyms were created using the affixation method. Mainly in this *-li, -chi, -kor, -kash, -paz, -obod* suffixes are involved in making toponyms.

7. Toponymic identifiers are also involved in the creation of toponyms of the area. The most characteristic of toponymic identifiers are: oikonymic determinants (*ovul, rabot*); hydronymic determinants (*quduq, buloq, soy*); oronymic determinants (*tog', tepa, bel*).

8. The etymological analysis of toponyms in the Uzbek region reveals that most toponyms have been created based on the ethnic composition of the population, their professions, the surrounding nature, flora and fauna, and the topography of the area.

9. The toponyms of the Kyzylkum region are the spiritual and cultural heritage of the people who have lived in this area for thousands of years. They help preserve this wealth for centuries. In addition, the gathered material will be an important foundation for creating an explanatory and etymological dictionary of place names in Uzbekistan in the future.

10. The Kyzylkum region's microtoponymy is considered an ethnocommunication region, with the majority of place names being toponyms from the Kazakh language. Kazakh language place names are often found in areas where Kazakhs live densely, particularly in the desert zone of the region on the border with the Republic of Kazakhstan. The region's place names are linked to the nomadic lifestyle of the people, influencing the names of mountains, rivers, and

water bodies. Therefore, the toponymy of the area conveys cultural and spiritual information about the language, customs, and traditions of the local population, reflecting their domestic life, culture, and lifestyle.

11. The analysis of the toponyms in the Kyzylkum region adds valuable material to Uzbek toponymy. Incorporating this data into the creation of the toponymic map of the Navoi region will be crucial in the future.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ РНД.03/04.06.2020.ФП.113.02 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ДЖИЗАКСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ
ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

**НАВОИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ
ИНСТИТУТ**

БЕРДИМУРАТОВА ЛАЗЗАТ ДУЙСЕНОВНА

**ИСТОРИКО-ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ТОПОНИМОВ
КЫЗЫЛКУМСКОГО РЕГИОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН**

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ
ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (РнД) ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Джизак – 2024

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан за B2022.4.PhD/Fil2814.

Диссертация выполнена в Навоийском государственном педагогическом институте. Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) на сайте Ученого совета (www.jdpu.uz) и информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» (www.ziyonet.uz)

Научный руководитель: **Минбаев Нурлан Джакипович**
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Ведущая организация: **Самаркандский государственный университет**

Защита диссертации состоится на разового Научного совета за номером PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.113.02 при Джизакском государственном педагогическом университете “_____” _____ 2024 года в _____ (Адрес: 130100, г.Джизак, проспект Шарофа Рашидова, 4. Тел.: (+99872) 226-13-57, 226-21-73; факс: (99872) 226-46-56; e-mail: jdpu_info@umail.uz Главный корпус Джизакского государственного педагогического университета, 2 этаж, малый конференц-зал.

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Центре информационных ресурсов Джизакского государственного педагогического университета (зарегистрирован под номером _____). Адрес: 130100, г. Джизак, проспект Шарофа Рашидова, 4. Тел.: (+99872) 226-13-57, 226-21-73, факс: (99872) 226-46-56

Автореферат диссертации разослан « _____ » _____ 2024 года.
(Протокол реестра рассылки _____ от « _____ » _____ 2024 года).

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования является описание и изучение системы ономастических единиц Кызылкумского региона, то есть определение общетюркских топонимов региона.

Объектами исследования были выбраны 1136 топонимических единиц Кызылкумского района Навоийской области, собранных из историко-географических трудов, топонимических словарей и в ходе топонимических наблюдений.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

определены мотивы образования названий рода, антропонима, фитотонима, зоонима в наименованиях объектов, относящихся к семантическим группам топонимов Кызылкумского региона Республики Узбекистан, таким как ойконим, гидроним, ороним, некроним, агроним, дромоним, на примерах Ойконек, Телеу, Кенегес (названия рода), Джингильди, Шенгелди, Аджириглы (названия растений), Куланкок, От кудук, Окбота (названия животных), Холмуродказган, Утамурод, Элтой (антропонимические названия);

выявлено активность композиции, ономастические способы преобразования и неактивность аффиксационного способа образования топонимов Кызылкумского района, а также доказано на основе таких топонимов, как Аджирик+ли, Кога+ли, Туя+чи (аффиксационный метод), Яси+кечув, Старуха+соя, Мин+булак (композиционный метод), Тепа, Кориз (метод ономастического преобразования);

изучена роль таких топонимических определителей как кышлак, аул, рабат, кудук, булок, сай, тог, джар, бел и их функционально-семантические особенности в названиях топонимов Кызылкумского района, такие как *Хожсаул* (аул), *Кумрабат* (рабат), *Каракудук* (кудук) *Айдинбулок* (булок), *Аксай* (сай), *Бокинтав* (тав), *Учтепа* (тепа), *Акджар* (джар), *Сарибел* (бел);

выявлено лингвистическая структура топонимов Кызылкумского района, которые делятся на корневые, аффиксальные, комбинированные, топонимические детерминанты и топонимические детерминанты сложного содержания, а также определена этимология таких названий, как Конимех, Кокча, Кенгсой, Кумрабат, Чордара. и среди них определена этимология таких имен, как Конимех, Кокча, Кенгсой, Кумрабат, Чордара.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основании научных результатов историко-лингвистического изучения топонимов Кызылкумского региона:

из выводов на основе анализе мотивов образования названий рода, антропонима, фитотонима, зоонима в наименованиях объектов, относящихся к семантическим группам топонимов Кызылкумского региона Республики Узбекистан, таким как ойконим, гидроним, ороним, некроним, агроним, дромоним, на примерах Ойконек, Телеу, Кенегес (названия рода), Джингильди, Шенгелди, Аджириглы (названия растений), Куланкок, От кудук, Окбота (названия животных), Холмуродказган, Утамурод, Элтой

(антропонимические названия) были использованы в фундаментальном проекте 2017-2020 годов по теме «Методика развития родного языка и литературы в соответствии с новым алфавитом и правилами правописания каракалпакского языка» под номером 2016-09081165532 (Справка № 181 от 8 мая 2024 года Каракалпакского филиала Научно-исследовательского института педагогических наук Узбекистана). В результате были усовершенствованы теоретические части фундаментального научного проекта;

При образовании топонимов Кызылкумского региона использовалась композиция в таких единицах как Аджирик+ли, Кога+ли, Туя+чи (аффиксационный метод), Яси+кечув, Кампир+сой, Минг+булак (композиционный метод), Тепа, Кориз. (антропонимические названия), ПЛ-402104209, выполненный в 2022-2024 гг. на основании выводов, сделанных на основе исследования активности методов ономастического преобразования и неактивности метода аффиксации «Средство автоматической обработки для поисковых систем информации (Google, Яндекс. , Google Translate) - морфолексикон и морфологический анализатор узбекского языка использовался в практическом грантовом проекте по теме «Создание программного средства» (справка №04/1-1142 от 1 мая 2024 года Ташкентского государственного университета Узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате проект обогатился научными выводами и открытиями;

Из выводов исследования семантических функций топонимических детерминантов, таких как аул, рабат, сай, тог, тепа, джар и бел, доказано при наименовании топонимов Кызылкумского региона как Хожааул (аул), Кумрабат (рабат), Каракудук (кудук), Айдынбулок (булок), Аксай (сай), Бокинтав (тав), Учтепа (тепа), Акжар (джар), Сарибел (бел) и выводы использованы в фундаментальном проекте 2017-2020 годов по теме «Методика развития родного языка и литературы в соответствии с новым алфавитом и правилами правописания каракалпакского языка» под номером 2016-09081165532 (Справка № 181 от 8 мая 2024 года Каракалпакского филиала Научно-исследовательского института педагогических наук Узбекистана). В результате фундаментальный проект был обогащен научно-теоретическими фактами о семантических функциях топонимических идентификаторов в наименовании топонимов Кызылкумского региона;

ПЛ-402104209 выполнен в 2022-2024 годах на основе заключений по этимологии названий Конимех, Кокча, Кенгсой, Кумрабат, Чордара из топонимов Кызылкумской области. Использовано в практическом грантовом проекте по теме «Создание средства автоматической обработки для систем поиска информации (Google, Яндекс, Google Translate) – программного средства морфолексикон и морфологического анализатора узбекского языка» (справка №04/1-1142 от 1 мая 2024 года Ташкентского государственного университета Узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате практический проект был обогащен комментариями по лингвистическому составу топонимов Кызылкумского региона.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех основных глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложений. Общий объём диссертации 133 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ

I bo'lim (I часть, I part)

1.Berdimuratova L.D. Phytotoponyms in Kyzilqum region // *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*-ISSN: 27776-1010 Vol 4, Issue 4, 2023.Б.7-9 (Impact factor SJIF 2023 =7.183)

2.Berdimuratova L.D. Semantic Groups of Symbols in the Red Zona//*American journal of Science and Learning for Development (AJSLED)*. ISSN(e): 2835-2157, (Impact factor 2023 = 8.362) Volume 2 (No 7) jul- 2023-P.8-10

3.Berdimuratova L.D. Rests In The Kizilkum // *BioGecko journal* Vol 12, Issue 04 2023 ISSN: 2230-5807(Impact factor 2021=1.528) P. 526-532

4.Berdimuratova L.D. Qizilqum hududidagi umumturkiy toponimlarni rivojlantirishning lingvistik va extralingvistik omillari // *Til, ta'lim, tarjima xalqaro jurnali*. – ISSN: 2181-0796 . Vol.2, Issue 4, Toshkent, 2021. № 2 , 4. – B. 31 – 41.

5.Berdimuratova L.D. Қизилқум худудидаги гидронимлар // *Хоразм Маъмун Академияси ахборотномаси*.–Хива, 2023. –3/4. –Б.166-168 (№21). (10.00.00. – №21)

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7.Бердимуратова Л.Д. Қызылқұм аймағындағы қалыптасқан жалпы түркі топонимдері // *Халқаро илмий онлайн конгресс*. – Чимкент, 2020 й, 26.06. Б. 216-218.

8.Бердимуратова Л.Д. Қызылқұм аймағындағы жер – су аттарының адамзат өркениетіндегі орны *Халқаро илмий онлайн конференция*. – Навоий, 2020 йил 27 май. – Б. 212-214.

9.Berdimuratova L.D. Kizylkum Bölgesinde Tüm Türk Toponimlerinin Sınıflandırılması // *ULUSLARARASI GEÇMİŞTEN GELECEĞE İPEK YOLU SEMPOZYUMU*. Birinci Basım: Ankara, 10-12 EKİM 2022. – Б. 79-85.

10.Berdimuratova L.D. Toponim yaratish jarayonida xalq geografik atamalaridan foydalanishning o'ziga xos xususiyati//*Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani*. –Navoiy, 7.06.2023. – B. 255-257.

11.Berdimuratova L.D. Qizilqum hududidagi etnooykonimlar// *Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani*. –Navoiy, 2023-yil 7-dekabr, – B. 250-251.

II bo'lim (II часть, II part)

12.Berdimuratova L.D. Qizilqumning sirli nomlari // *Til, ta'lim, tarjima xalqaro jurnali*. – ISSN: 2181-0796. Vol.3, Issue 1, Toshkent, 2022. №3,1. –B. 31-38.

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14.Бердимуратова Л.Д. Қызылқұм аймағындағы жер – су аттарының классификациясы / *Алтаистика, түркология, моңғолистика халқаро илмий журнал*. - ISSN: 2788 – 4082, Халқаро Турк академияси / №1, 2022. – Б. 65-75.

Avtoreferat Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti “Xorijiy filologiya: til, adabiyot, ta’lim”
ilmiy-uslubiy jurnali tahririyatida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi (11.10.2024-yil).

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